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THE PEACE MISSION.

Vice President Alexander H. Stephens, Senator R. M. T. Hunter and Judge John A. Campbell at Fortress Monroe.

Secretary Seward Gone Down to Meet Them.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THEIR MISSION.

They Come on An Informal Invitation from Mr. Lincoln.

They Are Without Credentials, Have No Power to Negotiate Peace, and Are Merely Informal Agents of Jeff. Davis.

Their Coming the Result of Mr. Blair's Visit to Richmond.

Sketches of the Rebel Commissioners.

Agents of the French and English Governments Reported in Richmond,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1865.

We have had a surfeit of peace rumors here to-day, and it is exceedingly difficult, out of the mass of contradictory statements, to arrive at the truth. The facts in the case appear to be these: The delegation from Richmond were admitted within the lines yesterday, and to-day started down the James river on an army transport. They were, however, stopped at Fortress Monroe, and Secretary Seward started for Annapolis at noon to meet them.

There is reason to believe that they are not to come to Washington at present, but any negotiations or conference in regard to a settlement of the difficulties will be conducted at the fortress by Secretary Seward in behalf of [illegible] government. This may be done to prevent the publicity which would necessarily attend their presence here.

The whole affair is involved in a good deal of mystery, and, while accredited representatives of the rebel government would not be received, yet the President is willing to receive and consider any suggestions which they may be desirous of making, looking to a settlement upon the basis of a return to the Union, leaving the question of slavery to be determined by the action of the States upon the constitutional amendment.

It must be borne in mind that this whole Blair negotiation has been conducted under the auspices of Mr. Seward, and this is believed to be only a continuation of those negotiations.

Secretary Seward En Route to Meet the Rebel Peace Commissioners.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1, 1865.

The Annapolis correspondent of the *American* announces the arrival there this morning of Secretary Seward, accompanied by his private secretary, who immediately left for Fortress Monroe, on General Grant's despatch steamer, to meet the rebel commissioners. They were met at the depot by General Berry and escorted to the executive chamber, where they were welcomed by Governor Bradford.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch.

CITY POINT, Va., Jan. 31, 1865.

The peace rumors which have gained such circulation in the North by the recent visits of Francis P. Blair, Sr., and General Singleton to the rebel capital, have at length acquired prominence in army circles, and are being discussed in field and camp. As might be expected, the feeling is different; but few officers or privates believe an honorable peace obtainable at present, or have faith in the schemings and plottings of such ambassadors. To the army the war is a practical reality, to be ended only in a practical manner. Our government demands unconditional submission to the federal authority and the laws and proclamations emancipating slaves. The rebels fight for a national independence and the perpetuation of slavery. The war must, of necessity, go on until one of the parties will consent to a modification of the terms. Our practical diplomats, with cannon and carbine, believe the time has not yet arrived for the rebels to submit without conditions, and are equally certain the spirit of our people would submit to nothing less.

It cannot be concealed, however, that a marked change has taken place in Southern minds regarding the conditions and desirability of peace within a few months. The tone of the Richmond press is now such that the "hated subject" bears discussion. They become ecstatic in their admiration of the golden, glorious future possible, could the Union lion and rebel lamb but agree to lie down in the green pastures of national amity and reconstruction.

But these vague yearnings are daily taking more tangible forms. The first and second missions of the elder Blair did much to tickle our vanity and mollify the resentment of Jefferson Davis. Rumors of peace became as common in Richmond as Washington. For some days past mysterious intimations in the Richmond papers have been foreshadowing some coming event. Speculation was on tiptoe—excitement intense. Yesterday the announcement was made in their papers that "Vice President Alexander H. Stephens, Mr. John A. Campbell, former Assistant Secretary of War, and Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, were on their way to Washington as commissioners of peace." It was stated that these gentlemen left Richmond for Petersburg on Sunday afternoon, would pass through our lines and over Grant's military railroad to City Point on Monday, and were doubtless then well on their way to the federal capital.

Yesterday morning these persons applied for admission through our lines by flag of truce in front of the Ninth corps. I am informed and believe—although official reticence has prevented a confirmation of the rumor—some technical formalities delayed the immediate transmission of a reply, but to-day will reveal the truth of all I have stated.

The Richmond papers claim to know nothing of the powers with which these commissioners are clothed, but have very faint expectations of peace resulting. They predict a failure will still further unite the Southern people, and believe in that sense the mission will not be a failure.

The Press Despatch.

CITY POINT, Jan. 31,
VIA WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1865.

Yesterday a flag of truce appeared on the line in front of Petersburg, occupied by the Ninth corps, and a message was sent in for permission to allow Vice President Alexander H. Stephens and Senator R. M. T. Hunter, commissioners from the Southern confederacy, to pass through our lines for the purpose of proceeding to Washington, supposed to be for the purpose of proposing terms of peace, or for a conference on that subject with the government at Washington.

Owing to some misunderstanding they did not come through our lines; but it is expected that the matter will be speedily arranged, and that they will arrive to-day, and at once be conveyed to Washington in a special boat.

This is the only event of any interest that has occurred for a week.

The troops are being inspected and drilled by squads, companies and regiments. This occupies most of the time of the officers.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE REBEL PEACE COMMISSIONERS.
[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 30.]

Messrs. A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell left Richmond yesterday morning on their way to Washington, to confer with President Lincoln on the subject of putting an end to the war if possible. The circumstances under which these gentlemen have departed on their mission are understood to be as follows:—Mr. F. P. Blair having sought an unofficial and confidential interview with President Davis, departed for Washington with an assurance that our President would be willing at any time, without any obstacle of form, to send agents or commissioners to Washington to confer about terms of peace, if informed in advance that said Commissioners would be received. On Mr. Blair's second visit to Richmond he brought the consent of Mr. Lincoln to receive and confer with any agents *informally sent with a view to the restoration of peace*. The three gentlemen who left yesterday were thereupon selected by the President, and they have gone *without formal credentials, and merely as informal agents*, to see whether it is possible to place a conference for peace on any basis which may serve for attaining so desirable a result. It is possible that success may attend their efforts; but wisdom and prudence demand that we indulge in no confident expectations on the subject, and that we relax not one moment in energetic preparation for the ensuing campaign. From the choice made by the President we may rest assured that *no means will be left untried to effect peace*, if it be possible to obtain it; but if the three eminent citizens selected for the purpose shall fail in their attempt, one good result will certainly have been reached. All discordant counsels on this subject will have become reconciled, and it will no longer be in the power of the factious or the timid to persuade the people that peace can be reached by any path other than that opened for us by stout hearts and stout hands.

THE COMMISSIONERS ARE ONLY REPEATING THE BLAIR EXPERIMENT.
[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 30.]

The Blair mission has suggested to some of our leading men the propriety of a reciprocal experiment for peace, and Vice President Stephens, Judge Campbell, Assistant Secretary of War and Senator Hunter, of Virginia, have, with the knowledge and approval of the President, determined to visit Washington to see what can be done towards the great end so much desired. These gentlemen are fully posted upon all matters involved in propositions of peace, and if they meet with the encouragement their humane and patriotic impulses deserve, the way will be opened for regular and, it is to be hoped, effective negotiations. The commissioners left Richmond yesterday morning by the Petersburg Railroad for City Point, where the flag of truce steamer New York will meet them and transport them to Washington.

THE FAILURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS ANTICIPATED AND PREPARATIONS FOR CONTINUED WAR URGED.
[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 30.]

We have arrived at a critical point in our controversy with the government at Washington and the people it represents. Commissioners have left this capital for [illegible] invitation from President Lincoln, to discuss the possibility of adjusting the matters in dispute and ending the war. It is of vital importance that we should just now remember that we are dealing with an exceedingly artful and thoroughly unscrupulous foe. It is not impossible that this is an honest and sincere endeavor on their part to terminate the war, and that such may be the result; but it is not safe for us to think so. On the contrary, while our commissioners should make the most earnest efforts to secure a satisfactory peace, and while our people should second these efforts with their prayers, *it is just the time above all others when we should put forth every exertion and strain every muscle in preparation for continued war*. If the enemy desire peace these efforts will not diminish their desire; if they intend a snare, this is the way to foil them.

We confess, with regret, that we see but little evidence, and indulge but the faintest hope, that *they are prepared to accord us such terms as we could think of accepting*. It has been but a little while since, by the re-election of Lincoln, a decided majority of them declared against any peace except such as should be dictated by conquerors to the vanquished. Nothing has occurred since to mollify their disposition; but much to strengthen their conviction that they can subjugate us. Even the party opposed to Lincoln's re-election only talked of negotiation and statesmanship as a means of restoring the Union. The visit of our commissioners may be permitted only for the purpose of satisfying all parties there that no peace can be made with us except on the basis of separation. Many of the late supporters of McClellan are pledged, when satisfied of this, to the most unrelenting war. Their accession to the administration party would relieve Lincoln of many embarrassments and give him full swing. Moreover, a call for three hundred thousand fresh troops is now pending. They come in slowly, notwithstanding they have been assured by the *Tribune* and other leading papers that it is not at all likely they will ever have to fire or face a gun. The actual pendency of negotiations for peace—the declaration, perhaps, of a truce—would be a powerful backer to the promise that they will not have to fight. A large bounty and a few weeks of barracks life only would be a temptation too strong for the multitudes of moneyless idlers and immigrants in the North to resist. Seward may believe that he can, by one pretext or another, keep our commissioners in Washington till all the recruits needed are in this way obtained. It is well to recollect how he played with and deceived the commissioners that visited Washington in March, 1861, keeping them there a whole month, while a naval expedition was preparing for the relief of Fort Sumter, and pledging himself the whole time that Sumter should be evacuated. Judge Campbell, at least, will not be apt to forget what occurred on that occasion. Knowing, then, that we have a wily and unprincipled enemy to deal with, we repeat that the only safe course to be pursued is to set to work immediately, and with all possible energy, prepare for the spring campaign. If peace should intervene those preparations will have done no harm; if war should continue they will fit us to face it. If we permit ourselves to be deceived and thrown off our guard, growing weaker daily while they grow stronger, we shall reap a harvest of disasters.

The President has done well in the selections he has made of commissioners. The choice of Mr. Stephens shows a proper regard for that sentiment in the country least satisfied with his administration. Mr. Hunter represents the theories and doctrines on which the secession of these States was based; while Judge Campbell may be taken as the exponent of those shades of opinion that lie between the extremes. They are gentlemen of such character and ability as to give dignity to the great mission on which they have gone, and of such fairness and moderation as to furnish assurance to the enemy that we are acting in good faith and with a sincere desire to accomplish a satisfactory settlement. The President, we say, has done well in this matter. We recognize in the selections he has made that deference for the judgment and wishes of the people that should always govern the head of a representative government. Continuing to act in this spirit, we hope that he will take all needful steps for the contingency of the failure of negotiations. We have not yet heard that he had called General Lee to the position provided for him by Congress, nor that he has restored General Johnston to the command of the Army of Tennessee, as urged upon him in so imposing a form. The Cabinet, with one exception, remains unchanged. The Bureaux of Subsistence, Conscription, &c., continue under the new management of officials who do not command a desirable share of public confidence. The office of the Adjutant and Inspector General is not distinguished for energy and system. In these and in many other things the President may do much to strengthen the cause and reanimate the people. Let him not weary nor halt in the work of reform, and the country will again hail him with acclamations of enthusiasm and love.

MESSENGERS FROM THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH GOVERNMENTS REPORTED ARRIVED IN RICHMOND.
[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 30, local column.]

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Vice President Stephens and Judge Campbell, of the War Department, left this city yesterday morning by the Petersburg train for Old Point, on a mission connected with negotiations with the United States government looking to peace. Whether they will meet the federal commissioners there or proceed to Washington we have not been informed.

Upon the heel of the departure of our commissioners a rumor gained currency that bearers of despatches had arrived in Richmond from both the French and English governments. We need hardly add that we could trace it to no authentic source.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 30.]

There was no war news yesterday, but in lieu thereof peace rumors were as plentiful as blackberries. These were of every variety of shade and color, and owed their origin chiefly to the fact that President Davis had appointed three peace commissioners to proceed to Washington. This fact became publicly known, and at once the flood of rumors was let loose. It were idle to attempt to recapitulate them. All that is known regarding these peace commissioners is that Vice President Stephens, Assistant Secretary of War Campbell and Senator R. M. T. Hunter, having, pursuant to an understanding come to with Mr. Francis P. Blair, been appointed by Mr. Davis as peace commissioners, left this city by the Petersburg train yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, *en route* for Washington. From Petersburg they have by this time gone by Grant's military railroad to City Point, whence they will proceed to Baltimore or Annapolis by steamer. It is feared that the cold weather, by obstructing navigation, will retard them in their trip.

Nothing is known here as to the powers with which these commissioners are clothed. There are a thousand speculations and theories on the subject, all of which, being based on no known fact, are worthless. About half of our people think that peace is some how to come out of this commission, while the other half hope nothing better from it than that our whole people, being convinced there is no prospect of an honorable peace, will be united as one man in the determination to prosecute the war with increased vigor. The failure of the commissioners must have this effect; for there can be no question that, in their various sentiments, they fully represent all classes of the loyal people of the Southern States.

The sensation produced in Richmond by Mr. Blair's first visit was a ripple on the waters compared with the maelstrom of excitement into which the cities of the North will be thrown by the advent of the "rebel peace commissioners." Already New York is in a commotion over the news of their coming, which has been flashed over the wires. The reporters of the great newspapers are already on the track of the three gentlemen, and to-morrow morning the papers will be filled with their accounts. The HERALD will have a dozen columns of "the rebel peace commissioners;" "their powers;" "how they look;" "what they say;" "what they eat," &c., &c. The illustrated papers will contain their photographs. How they looked before the war and how they look now. In short, the "rebel commissioners" will be a nine days' wonder to the Yankee nation, and as such, and coming in just the nick of time to break the dreary monotony of the winter campaign, will be hailed with delight.

THE POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.
[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 30.]

For so far the treacherous policy of the enemy in sending an intriguing politician to flit mysteriously to and fro across the lines, and create a vague impression that peace was somehow coming, has succeeded perfectly. The enemy knew the weakness of our President, they remembered the Jaquess-Kirke affair, and made no doubt that if they sent a well known old Washington schemer he would be at once received—credentials or no credentials—and clasped to the Executive heart, and then a thousand rumors could not fail to fly abroad through the army and amongst the citizens, and to every remote village in the confederacy, that peace was in the air, that it was coming, and would be here anon. Thus it was hoped the military nerve of the country would relax, men would surmise that there is no need to make sacrifices and endure privations now at the eleventh hour, and stragglers and absentees would deem it not worth while to come back to their commands, and thus the confederacy would be less in a condition to oppose with effect the advance of Sherman through the Carolinas and of Thomas through East Tennessee, both closing in upon Richmond. This policy of our prudent enemies has in a great measure succeeded owing to the weakness of Mr. Davis in admitting unauthorized and unofficial Yankees to private audiences, and their success has blossomed into a rumor that the President has sent three commissioners to Washington to negotiate something which shall be called a treaty, which rumor is false. It is best to say openly, in plain English, what is going on; to brush away the mystery which has been thrown around the alleged movements looking towards peace, so that nobody may be disappointed hereafter.

Three eminent Southern statesmen have gone to Washington. They are Vice President Stephens, Senator Hunter, of Virginia, and Judge Campbell, of Alabama. They are not negotiators, and *have no power to treat. They are not even commissioners from our government, nor are they empowered to represent or to speak for the country*, inasmuch as there has been no appointment by the President or by the Senate. In short, just as Jaquess and Kirke, and after them Mr. Blair, came to Richmond to talk with any one who would converse with them, and were but too successful in getting themselves received at the Executive mansion, so these three Confederate gentlemen go to Washington to have a conversation with the enemy, though it is doubtful whether they will have equal success in being admitted to the White House.

Now it would be unjust to prejudge the action or impugn the motives of the three gentlemen who have gone thus into the enemy's country. It may be that they go to Washington knowing very well beforehand that neither peace nor armistice can come of their proceedings; but that terms of submission will be offered them so degrading and revolting as at once to shut the mouths of all "peace men" in the confederacy, and unite all the people in the unanimous resolve of fierce resistance to such an insolent and remorseless foe. And we all might know well enough, without sending special messengers to hear it with their own ears, what terms will be proposed to such of Mr. Lincoln's fellow citizens as may wish to make peace. Not only from all the official declarations of that government, but also from the language held by Mr. Blair to various persons in this city, two things are certain that the enemy will stipulate—first, for submission to the federal authority; and, second, for abolition of slavery, either immediate or gradual. These are the two main points, and these include everything. These would decide the whole of the issues of this war, and decide them against us. State sovereignty would be finally overthrown by the first condition, and these States would become provinces or departments of an empire, and the distinctive element of our Southern civilization, which was also the occasion of the present struggle, would be abandoned by the second condition—that is to say, by these terms of peace we should confess ourselves conquered. Nor would it end there. We have already several times shown that, if conquered, we must be at the mercy of the conquerors, and that they have already a code of laws enacted to make us know a blunder altogether. Not only is there no single symptom that those European Powers are changing their policy in a manner favorable to us, but no occasion will arise at the 4th of March for recognition of any person or any thing. The European Powers know nothing about the 4th of March. They do not renew their recognition of the United States on the inauguration of a new President, and they will not be called upon for any action whatsoever that day more than any other day. That delusion may be dismissed. It is true that the enemy is in an eager hurry to finish the war, but for far different reasons. One is the usual Yankee histrionic-melodramatic sort of reason—their desire to have a big *fete* day, and to commence Lincoln's new term punctually at midnight of the 3d with triumphant bell ringing and cannon salutes over a restored Union. Another reason, and more pressing one still, is, that they understand the meaning of two the old words, *vae victis*. This is the kind of peace, the only kind, that the three Confederate commissioners will ever hear of at Washington. There are several erroneous impressions abroad bearing upon this matter, which it would be as well to dispose of. People say and repeat to one another, rubbing their hands with an innocent glee, that there must have been some intimation conveyed to Seward from Europe which makes the enemy so eager now to wind up the war. In fact, that England and France might, could, would or should have informed Lincoln that, if on the 4th of March he be not inaugurated President of the whole of the old States, they, England and France, will then recognize him only as President of those States which concurred in his election. There is not the slightest evidence or foundation of fact for this or any kindred rumor. It is perfectly well known that they are at the end of their resources if we choose to hold out in resistance; that both in money and in men their means are exhausted, and that their present armies in the field are their last. Yet, after all, it is not so much to conclude a peace they send their commissioners and open their sham negotiations as to deceive and distract us from the measures needful for our defence, while they move forward towards the final investment of Richmond. They prefer to enter the city as conquerors rather than to obtain peace by treaty between Richmond and Washington. At all events, if peace is offered, the terms of it will be as above stated. How will the army like it? Do Confederate soldiers indeed confess themselves so utterly beaten that after the toils and sacrifices of four years, after the loss of so many gallant men in battle, under a flag that is now renowned by land and sea, they would yield up the whole cause for which they fought—the sovereign right of their native States, the control over their own institutions, the possession of their right to property, the inheritance of their own children? Our soldiers who have served throughout the war have ever cherished the thought that when the struggle is over, and our independence won, they will sometimes proudly wear the gray Confederate uniform and the hard won insignia of their rank, and tell their children and their grandchildren the story of some glorious day when the setting sun illuminated the victorious cross of stars. Yes, and many a bereaved family preserves with fond pride the sword of their lost brother or son, to attest in future generations how their kindred blood flowed too for Southern independence. But now how would it be if such a peace really fell upon us? Hide, burn every shred of the gray Confederate cloth. Rip off stars and bars, and bury them so that no eye shall see them. Dare not to show the souvenirs of those you have lost, and breathe not their names. Let every vestige and reminiscence of the army that fought with Lee and Jackson sink out of sight, and let eternal silence rest over all that department of memory. This must not and this shall not be. There is no need even to speculate upon the possibility of such infamy. It was wrong; it was weak beyond measure to permit this journeying to and fro of secret messengers without credentials, at the imminent risk of enervating the military spirit of the country by turning men's thoughts to dreams and visions of peace, at the very moment when every energy ought to be strung and braced for war.

However, as it has begun, let us hope that this last step will be the last. All the peace party at the South protests that it will in nowise have a peace of submission and of abolition. The parties who have gone to Washington are men of understanding, and they may on their return be able to make plain to the humblest intellect that no other peace than that is to be obtained, and so silence all dispute, and so produce a desirable unanimity, and so explode forever all schemes and projects unworthy a gallant people. It may be hoped then to see the end of the feeble kind of management in our public affairs. With Lee as generalissimo, wielding uncontrolled power over all our armies and all our generals, and Breckinridge in the War Department, we trust that the real business of the country will have some chance of being attended to, and the real business of the country is, for the present, war, and not peace.

THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS AT PETERSBURG.
PETERSBURG, Jan. 29, 1865.

During church hours to-day a heavy cannonading was in progress on our lines, between our and the enemy's river batteries.

Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, commissioners, are in the city, and will be passed by flag of truce through Bushrod Johnson's lines to-morrow. Their mission excites much comment in all circles.

More Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS FROM FRANCE, ENGLAND AND ILLINOIS IN RICHMOND.
[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 30.]

Surely now is the season of "commissioners." It was currently reported in this city yesterday evening that a commissioner from the French government had arrived. We have not seen any such gentleman. When Mr. Stephens and party went into Grant's lines at Petersburg yesterday morning, on the return of our flag of truce, there came into our lines a gentleman from Illinois, named Grant, who is also said to be a peace commissioner.

We may mention in connection with the reported arrival here of a French commissioner that the rumor is brought down from Northern Virginia that the French Minister at Washington has, from some cause which has not yet transpired, demanded his passports. We have no means of deciding upon the truth of this rumor. Our latest Northern papers are of the evening of the 23d inst. It being apparently an accepted theory of our government that the people have no interest either in the war or the peace which must at some time follow, no pains is taken to put the press in possession of authentic intelligence concerning great public events, frequently only known to the government, and thereby enable them to give the facts to the country or correct false and pernicious reports. We make this remark generally, not being especially excited thereto by the report about the French minister.

THE REBEL PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The three commissioners who are *en route* to Washington are among the most prominent of the Southern leaders, and their antecedents become, under the singular circumstances of their return to the national capital, a matter of grave interest. One of the rebel papers, from which we have given elaborate extracts on the subject of their visit, and the powers with which they are clothed, alludes to them as representing each a different phase of Southern sentiment. One is called a reconstructionist, another a radical secessionist, and the third a compromise between the two.

SKETCH OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

The rebel Vice President, Alexander H. Stephens, who is one of the commissioners, is looked upon as representing the reconstruction sentiment in the South. His reluctance to engage in the rebellion, and his strong and earnest denunciations of the action tending towards secession as the greatest folly ever committed by the South, have ever made him an object of distrust to the radical secessionists. This distrust has lately been increased by his letters urging some such action as that upon which he is now engaged.

Mr. Stephens was born in Taliaferro county, Ga., on February 11, 1812. He graduated at Franklin College, Athens, Georgia, in 1832, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1836 he was elected to the lower house of the Georgia Legislature, and served, by reëlection, for five successive terms. In 1842 he was in the State Senate of Georgia as a whig partisan. In the following year he was elected to Congress by a heavy majority. In 1844 he supported Mr. Clay for the Presidency; but, in opposition to his candidate's views, favored the annexation of Texas. He and the Hon. Willard Brown, of Tennessee, were the authors of the resolutions which, as passed, admitted Texas into the Union. In 1847 he submitted a series of resolutions on the Mexican war which subsequently became the platform of the whig party during the campaign of 1848. He opposed the Clayton compromise in 1848, and took a prominent part in the passage of Mr. Clay's compromise measures in 1850. In 1848 he was chairman of the Committee on Territories, and aided much in effecting the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, in 1854. When the whig party was broken up Mr. Stephens united with the democrats, and supported Mr. Buchanan's administration. At the close of the Thirty-fifth Congress he declined a reëlection to Congress. During the campaign of 1860 he supported Douglas and Johnston, and opposed a dissolution of the Union in case of Mr. Lincoln's election.

On November 14, 1860, immediately after Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. Stephens made his famous speech at Milledgeville, in which he declared that in his judgment "the election of no man, constitutionally chosen to that high office (President), is sufficient cause for any State to separate from the Union." January 19, 1861, when the ordinance of secession came to a vote in the Georgia State Convention, Mr. Stephens, with Herschel V. Johnson and Hon. Lenten Stephens, voted against it. Notwithstanding this record of persistent opposition to the secession movement, Mr. Stephens was unanimously elected Vice President of the rebel confederacy by the first rebel Congress, at Montgomery, Alabama, February 8, 1861. Shortly after (March 21) he made a speech at Savannah in vindication or defence of slavery, in which he declared that the new government of which he had just been elected Vice President was founded on slavery as the corner stone of the republic. He reaches Washington at a singularly important hour, to find that less than four years have served to destroy the corner stone of which he then boasted.

The present is not the first attempt on the part of the rebel Vice President to reach the ear of the President. On July 4, 1863, he approached Fortress Monroe on the rebel gunboat Torpedo, and expressed a desire to enter the Union lines, with a letter from Davis to President Lincoln. The purpose of Mr. Stephens on that occasion was in reference to the exchange of prisoners. He failed on that occasion to reach Washington.

Mr. Stephens lately fell under suspicion in the South for his persistent advocacy of a convention of all the States, looking to a conclusion of the war. His plan was denounced in very strong terms, and his character was handled with great freedom by the rebel press. One of the organs of the rebel administration invited him to resign and "return to the people the office they had so unwisely conferred on him." This crusade of the government press against him caused a coldness between Mr. Stephens and Jeff. Davis. This is said to have been concluded on Friday last, in a long interview which took place in Richmond, doubtless upon the subject of the present mission, and which created a great excitement in that city.

SKETCH OF R. M. T. HUNTER, OF VIRGINIA.

Senator Hunter, of Virginia, is the radical secessionist of the peace commissioners, and represents the "last ditch" even of the South. He is of English descent, and a native of Essex county, Virginia. In 1834, before he had reached the proper age, he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates from his native county, and entered upon public life. He was reëlected as a whig partisan in 1835, and again in 1836, and coöperated zealously with Wise and others, State rights men, of that cast, in favor of White, of Virginia, as a candidate for the Presidency against Mr. Van Buren. He avowed himself at this time in opposition to a national bank, a protective tariff and similar measures. He entered Congress in 1837. In December, 1839, he was elected Speaker of the House after a protracted struggle of several weeks' duration. In 1840 he refused to support either Harrison or Van Buren. In 1841 he was reëlected to Congress for the third time, and became classed with the democrats, in consequence of which he was defeated in 1843. At the next election he recovered his ground, and in 1845 was returned to his seat by a large majority. In 1847 he was elected to the Senate over "Extra Billy Smith." In 1853 he was again chosen Senator, and held his seat as such until 1860. During his two terms he was chairman of the Committee on Finances. His term expired in 1860.

His first open service in the cause of the rebellion was as a delegate to the Montgomery rebel Congress from Virginia. His appointment dates from April 29. On July 25, 1862, he succeeded Robert Toombs, of Georgia, as Secretary of State in Davis' Cabinet, and was hailed throughout the South as "the right man in the right place." He did not long remain in the position, but resigned in favor of the "little Jew Benjamin" in March, 1862. He has since then been in the rebel Senate, of which body he was President during the protracted absence of Mr. Stephens during the first part of the present session of that body.

JUDGE JOHN A. CAMPBELL, OF ALABAMA,

the conservative member of the rebel peace commission, was formerly an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He was appointed by Mr. Pierce in 1853, and held his position up to the beginning of the rebellion, when he resigned, May 2, 1861, declaring himself a Unionist, but bound to adhere to the fortunes of his State. During March, 1861, he made himself prominent as an intermediary between the rebel commissioners in Washington and Secretary Seward. He afterwards reported the substance of his efforts to bring about the reception of the commissioners in a long letter, in which he accused Secretary Seward and the administration of equivocating, and alludes to the fall of Sumter as a great calamity. He shortly after joined the Richmond government, and was installed as Assistant Secretary of War, which position he resigned about a week since, at the request of the rebel Congress. He now appears as a peace commissioner to Washington.

The Skating Ponds.

The "ball" is still up, and the skating carnival continues to impart health and vigor to tens of thousands of "young America," who, freed from all restraint under the reign of Jack Frost, avail themselves of his lengthened visit among us to enjoy themselves on the ice. Yesterday, notwithstanding some indications of a thaw on the previous evening, the ponds on the Park and the Fifth avenue pond were in excellent condition for skating. Large numbers were present to enjoy the sport, but not to the same extent as on the preceding days, from the impression probably that the ice was not in good condition. This, however, permitted a greater latitude to those who were present to exhibit their various accomplishments in this most exhilirating exercise. There were a large number of experienced skaters at the Fifth avenue pond, many of them from distant cities, who, while sojourners here from the Canadas and the other provinces, embraced the opportunity of keeping their feet in practice, and whose evolutions were witnessed with much pleasure by thousands of spectators from the grounds and the sheltered piazzas of the proprietors' buildings on the shore. There is every prospect for a good time on the ice to-day.

ITALIAN OPERA TO-NIGHT.—To-night the new season opens at the Academy, with Donizetti's grand opera of *Don Sebastian*. The original cast, including Zucchi and Massimiliani, will be preserved. All the fine scenery, costumes, increased chorus and splendid pageantry, which made this opera the best in scenic and spectacular effect ever produced in this country, will be unchanged since its introduction last season. As the subscription list is full and the secured seats nearly all engaged we may anticipate a brilliant opening night.

DE SPIESS CONCERT.—There is to be a grand complimentary concert to Gustave De Spiess, at Dodworth Hall this evening. As several of the most distinguished artists in the city have been engaged upon this occasion, it promises to be one of the finest of the season.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—Miss Nina Foster, who is very favorably known to the public, announces her intention to give a dramatic and poetic recitation at Dodworth Hall, 806 Broadway, on Monday evening next, the 6th inst. The recitation will begin at eight o'clock, and will doubtless be liberally patronized.

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL SHERMAN.—Mr. John C. Buttre, of No. 48 Franklin street, in this city, has just published a splendid steel plate engraving of Major General William T. Sherman, the renowned conqueror of Atlanta and Savannah. This portrait is generally admitted to be one of the finest ever made. It is engraved in the highest style of art, the lineaments of the face speaking the fixed purposes of the soul. Every patriot should have one of these magnificent engravings. Around the portrait is a border giving views of Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain and the struggle for Atlanta.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. Charles Walcot made a farewell appearance at this theatre last night as Major De Boots, in Everybody's Friend. Though the humor with which he personated the part—his old peculiar happiness of manner and utterance—did in some measure revive the pleasant remembrances of by-gone days, it was to force a painful contrast between the spirit, gaiety and force of the actor's prime and his present tendency to the inevitable sere and yellow. His conception of the part of Major De Boots was excellent, and his rendition, except for some delinquencies of voice, admirable. The audience was an exceedingly large and fashionable one, and its tribute of applause to the retiring favorite earnest and very hearty. Never before did an actor retire with a more unequivocal expression of the good wishes of a public he had so many times provoked to the laughter that "clears the air" and lightens the heart.

THE SOUTH.

THE CABINET CHANGES AT RICHMOND.

Davis Not Disposed to Appoint Lee and Johnston to the Positions Offered Them by Congress.

Breckinridge Installed as Secretary of War,

&c., &c., &c.

The Rebel War Department.

GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE SECRETARY OF WAR—THE COMING TAX BILL.
[From the Richmond Despatch, Jan. 30.]

We think it certain that General Breckinridge has been appointed Secretary of War, though his appointment has not yet been presented to the Senate for its approval.

It is said that Mr. E. M. Bruce, of Kentucky, is to be Commissary General. He is spoken of as possessing peculiar fitness for the office. But the truth is, should Congress, as it probably will, pass a law giving market value for all property taken for government use, the labors of the Commissary Department will be immeasurably decreased. There will be then no necessity for impressments. It being once known that the government is giving the highest market price, the hidden stores of the country will be crowded into the market.

In this connection we may mention that the House Finance Committee are now perfecting a sweeping tax bill, which will be ready to take the redundancy of the currency that would otherwise be created by the immense sums necessarily disbursed by government if it pays market price for property taken for public use. The Tax bill will raise seven hundred million dollars, and a discount of fifteen per cent is to be allowed for prompt payment.

Passage of the Bill to Employ Slaves by the Rebel Congress.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 30.]

The rebel House of Representatives on Saturday passed the Senate bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications, &c., with amendments.

Davis Has No Disposition to Appoint Lee Commander-in-Chief.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 30.]

It is understood that the nomination of General Lee will be sent into the Senate to-day to fill the newly created office of commander-in-chief of the armies of the confederacy. It is known that no steps whatever have been taken by the Executive under or with reference to the resolution recommending the reinstatement of General Johnston.

Mosby on His Travels.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 30.]

We are happy to announce that this distinguished chieftain has sufficiently recovered from his wound to be able to travel, and that he reached this city yesterday evening by the Central train. A few days will see him the saddle again.

Gold in the South.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 30.]

Gold on Saturday morning opened at forty-seven, and ran up as high as fifty-two; but the news of the appointment of the peace commissioners sent it down rapidly, and considerable amounts were sold as low as forty-two.

Burning of a Hotel at Marietta.

MACON, Jan. 28, 1865.

The Marietta Hotel, at Marietta, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th inst. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been accidental.

THOMAS.

RECONNOISSANCE TO CORINTH, MISS.

THE ENEMY EVACUATE.

HOOD'S MAIN ARMY AT TUPELO,

&c., &c., &c.

Our Eastport (Miss.) Correspondence.

EASTPORT, Miss., Jan. 21, 1865.

The First brigade, First division of cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi, and one division of the Sixteenth army corps, under command of Brigadier General L. Croxton, returned this evening from a reconnoissance towards Hood's position. They left here on the 16th inst. for Corinth, passing through Iuka and Brownsville. When the troops got within sight of the rebel outposts, at Corinth, the enemy withdrew into the town. Hood's force in Corinth is estimated at about four hundred. Hood, with his main force, is at Tupelo. The rebels retreated on the plank road running to Danville, but not before our troops had captured thirty-five of them. Before leaving Corinth they burned the depot and Tishamingo House.

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARIES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—SEVERAL MEN AND WOMEN ARRESTED—THE GANG BROKEN UP.

For nearly two years past the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester county, has been infested by a gang of burglars, mostly from this city, who have broken open and robbed the dwellings of many residents of that place, and it seemed almost impossible to obtain any clue which would justify the authorities there in making any arrests. At length the burglaries became so frequent that Judge Van Cott, Mr. Dusenbury and many others of the first citizens of Mount Vernon formed themselves into a vigilance committee for the purpose of not only arresting the burglars, but ultimately securing their conviction and punishment. To aid the committee in their efforts the services of detective Slowey, of the New York force, and officer Montgomery, of Westchester county, were secured, and the officers have succeeded in arresting August Christman, John Fink, Jacob Cusick alias "Dutch Charley," John Muller, Jack Adler (colored), Mary Johnson (also colored), George Slover, Peter Smith, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Moore and her daughter, all of whom stand charged with being concerned in the commission of the numerous burglaries and robberies in Mount Vernon. The prisoners were arrested on warrants issued by Judge Meeks, of Mount Vernon, and taken to White Plains, where most of them were committed for trial; three or four were admitted to bail for their future appearance. The officers alleged that the burglars were in the habit of meeting at night at the houses of Miss Elliott and Mrs. Moore for the purpose of perfecting their plans for plundering the citizens of Mount Vernon. Some of the defendants live in New York and were arrested here. The gang is now thought to be thoroughly broken up, and those not in custody have taken flight and run away. Others of the desperadoes, however, are known, and the police are in pursuit of them. Great credit is due to officer Montgomery and detective Slowey for their vigilance and success in arresting so many of the parties alleged to have been concerned in the burglaries.

Sale of a Newspaper.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1865.

The *Evening Bulletin* was sold at auction this afternoon for $59,000. It was purchased in the interest of the former proprietors, J. S. Chambers and Colonel Cummings retiring.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

HILTON HEAD—Steamship Suwo Nada—Major General M D Leggett, U S A; Brigadier General McCullum, Chief of Railroad Bureau; Col J C Gray, Lieut Col R R Turner, Capt Wyman, Capt G W Hall, Capt Chas Emery, Capt Henry Allen, Capt W W Gilbert, Capt G W Porter, Capt Abner B Gray, Capt Middleton, V R C; Capt E W Muenscher, Lieut G D Munroe, Lieut C A Gursus, Lieut McKee, Lieut A W Stuart, Lieut H A McDonald, Lieut L R Riggs, Lieut Jas S Crowthers, Lieut Geo C Peck, Lieut D E Palmer, Mrs Burns and child, about ninety privates, J Clarke, T H Vosburgh and J W Wilson.

HAVANA—Steamship Columbia—A M de la Rosa, Sidney Burnett, T Ryan, Wm Knight and lady, J Nichols, C P Weeks, W T Garrison, J D Ramas, W W Meeker, lady and daughter; Roman Parada, Saml Benlitzer, Andrew Marral, J La Tare, John C Alleo, Tena Sans, A Franke, Mrs Victoria, Ben Jones, George Samuels.

DEPARTURES.

HAVANA—Steamship Eagle—George Latimer, A Claussen, L Flinn, Miss C Wilkinson, J A Wilkinson, H Grulbeault, E Castillon and sister, F Perey and sister, A W Morse and servant, A W Berg, Hon Ramon Paez, N Jarvis, M E Wakeley, W Topping, J N Osborn, M Lerch, Josi Fley Gonzales, W Flinch, C W Bettelhaeusser, F Madam, M A Allen, S Witt, J S Newberg, R R Barthold, F Crones, A Voith, G Ruhland, C Homer, T Osnard, Mrs J W Beebe and daughter, R Sibley, D Naimann, Wm McNider, C A King, Wm Wall, Jr, R Pirek, L D Villegas, J M Mayorga, C Spohler, S D G Villota, A Gutierez, R Burie, Jose Romero and Miss W Hatsall.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1—6 P. M.

The stock market opened dull and weak at the first board, in sympathy with the unsettled feeling in the gold room; but as the call progressed, and afterwards, it became firmer. The closing quotations showed the following variations from those of yesterday's second board:—Erie declined ¼, Reading ½, Hudson River 1¼, Michigan Southern 1, Illinois Central 3, Cleveland and Pittsburg 2½, Northwestern ¾, Rock Island ¾, Fort Wayne ¾, Cumberland Coal 1¾, Mariposa Company ¾. New York Central was steady. Government securities were heavy. Five-twenties, of the new issue, declined ¾.

At the open board at one o'clock the improvement before noticed continued except in Erie, which was ¼ lower. At the second regular board the market was heavy. As compared with the closing sales of the morning Erie declined ¾, Rock Island ¼. Fort Wayne and Chicago and North Western were steady. Hudson River advanced 1¼, Reading ¾, Michigan Southern ¾, New York Central ¾, Mariposa ¼, Cumberland ⅛. Government securities were dull, but steady. At the open board at half-past three prices were a shade lower, except for Erie, which was ½ higher.

The gold market continues unsettled. It opened weak under the influence of the expected arrival of the informal peace commissioners; but soon showed greater firmness, and the steady demand from the "shorts" sustained quotations during the rest of the day. The impression prevails that the mission of Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell will be without material result, and hence operators are unwilling to run the risk of selling the market down largely. The fluctuations were as follows:—

10:30 A. M.	202¾	3:20 P. M.	204¾
11:30 A. M.	205½	4:45 P. M.	203⅞
12:30 P. M.	203¾	5:10 P. M.	204½
2:30 P. M.	203⅞		

The revival of the peace sensation is creating considerable distrust of the permanence of values, owing to the uncertain course of gold, and lenders are again very critical of commercial paper offered for discount. The banks and private capitalists are desirous of keeping themselves in a safe position against possible contingencies, and they prefer allowing funds to remain unemployed rather than invest them in doubtful securities. The curtailment of the loanable resources of the national banks, in consequence of the transfer of the seven-thirty loan to Messrs. Jay, Cook & Co. will increase the demand upon other lending institutions, and cause a somewhat closer market in certain quarters. The latter firm nominally took charge of this loan to-day; but a few days will be required to practically rearrange the system, and meanwhile the various depositories of the Treasury will continue to receive subscriptions as before. In addition to the names we mentioned yesterday, Messrs. Vermilye & Co. [illegible] and Clark, Dodge & Co. will be agents for the [illegible] sale of the notes in this city.

The rate for money on call is seven per cent, and the market is easy. First class commercial paper ranges from eight to twelve per cent.

Foreign exchange is in very light demand at 109¼ a ½ for bankers' sterling at sixty days, and 110 a ¼ at three days. Merchants' bills are quoted at 108¾ a 109.

There was a specie shipment of $150,352 by the steamer Canada from Boston to-day.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed among the financial community at the imperfect exhibition of the monetary business of the city in the weekly returns of the Clearing House. Since the Broadway Bank and the Bank of Commerce reorganized under the National Currency act, these returns have ceased to be a guide to the condition of the banks, and it is almost useless to publish them. The position of the two banks referred to at the end of last week was represented by the following figures:—Loans, $21,017,108; deposits, $11,307,035; specie, $1,056,071; which amounts are so much deducted from the aggregate of the [illegible]

[illegible]

SENATORIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

City Inspector's Department Continued—Duties of the Special Inspectors—Mr. Carr's Evidence Not Substantiated—Committee Adjourned to February 16.

The committee recommenced their labors yesterday, the same audience of preceding days being in attendance.

Bernard Heis was the first witness examined, and testified as follows:—Am a barber at 53 Carmine street; have had no other business since last May; live in the Eighth ward; Mr. Felix Larkin is Street Inspector; I went to the Comptroller's office to receive pay—received $10; went twice; the last time was when the last payment was made; received $82; I distributed notices of ashes and garbage to be removed; I attended to my business as barber; was appointed by a man in the City Inspector's office; Alderman McCool got the position for me; my position was as Inspector of Ashes and Garbage; from the 7th to the 19th of November I was at my barbering business; I kept an account of my business as inspector; generally spent two hours a day to attend to my business as inspector; had no written appointment; do not know that I received pay from the 7th to the 19th November; I rendered service from the time I was appointed until last January, when I was discharged; have spent three hours a day going through the Eighth ward; did not have anything to do with the cartmen or sweepers; did not follow the carts; cannot say how many ordinances I distributed; received them from the office; did not pay anything for the office; I think I applied for the office to ex-Alderman McCool; he told me to go to the office and I would be appointed; I went to the City Inspector's office and received my instructions; do not know who signed the document appointing me to go to the clerk for instructions; did not make any objections to receiving the appointment.

Cross-examined—I am a personal friend of Alderman McCool; did not know that he had any influence with Mr. Boole; I attended to my ward faithfully; I bestowed all the time on my ward that it required; twice a week is often enough to go out, but I went four or five times; I performed my duties; the distribution of notices is a troublesome duty; they were printed in English and German; used to explain the ordinances to those who could not read them or understand them.

Re-direct—Cannot say how many blocks there are in the Eighth ward; do not know of any public man in the ward who knew me as a distributor; no complaint was ever made against me, as I always did my work well; have distributed notices in Charlton street, 43, 45 and 50; have a man that stays in the shop when I am out; he is in some government office.

Re-cross-examined—I had no office where complaints could be made; if there were any to be made they were made at the City Inspector's office; do not know as there was any other inspector in the ward.

Mr. Thomas N. Carr was again placed on the stand by Judge Whiting—I have the payrolls of the City Inspector's Department, from July 4 to December 19, 1863; these payrolls were signed by me; I did not make oath to these rolls; never made an official oath while in the department; there are eight [illegible] purporting to have been sworn before [illegible] W. Chambers, and signed [illegible] commissioner of deeds; there are [illegible] signed by Samuel Webster and three by a notary public I never saw; I was applied to to make affidavit to these rolls by Mr. Webster in the office; I told him I could not do it; I remonstrated with Mr. Boole against [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.

[illegible]

They also state that Mr. Burroughs frequently told Miss Harris that he could not reciprocate her attachment, and could not marry her; notified her of his intended marriage to the lady (now left a widow by his sad decease) a short time before the wedding, called upon her with his bride soon after and was well received.

We are also informed that when Mr. Burroughs started to go to Chicago to be married, in August, 1863, he told a gentleman here, who had been his warm friend, that he had had a great struggle between inclination arising from the affection of earlier years and duty, but had decided to marry the lady who soon after became his wife.

His friends claim that he has ever been a gentleman of unblemished morals and of the highest honor. He attended the Baptist church in this city with his wife every Sunday. He always spoke in terms of strong commendation of Miss Harris, and ever expressed the most friendly interest in her welfare. He said that upon one occasion, when the subject of his own marriage was mentioned to Miss Harris, she told him that she was engaged to Mr. Devlin, a brother of the ladies with whom she had her home in Chicago.

Mrs. Burroughs yesterday stated that about twelve months ago Mr. B. received, through the mail, a strange newspaper, in which was a marriage notice marked, and that Mr. B. requested her to cut it out and preserve it, which she did. The notice which she produced and showed to some friends read somewhat as follows:—"Married, by Bishop Dugan, Mr. Charles Devlin, of Baltimore, to Miss Mary G. Harris, of Burlington, Iowa." Mr. Burroughs, upon reading it, said "he was glad to learn of the marriage; hoped she had married well, for she was a good girl, and had seen some hard times."

We learn that a hearing in the case has been waived by the eminent counsel who are reported to have proffered their services to Miss Harris, and that the case will not probably be the subject for legal action before the March term of court.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BARRY—SQUIRE.—On Thursday, January 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, Mr. P. C. BARRY to Miss MARIE L. SQUIRE.

CRAIG—HENRY.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, April 6, 1864, by the Rev. A. A. Reinke, ROBERT H. CRAIG to JOSEPHINE HENRY, both of New York.

SINCLAIR—CRICHTON.—On Wednesday, January 11, at Mount Pleasant church, Liverpool, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Graham, WILLIAM PIRRIE, eldest son of the late John Sinclair, Esq., of the Grove, county Antrim, to ADAM, only daughter of [illegible] Hugh Crichton, D. D., Liverpool.

TENNEY—SWAYNIE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, January 31, by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, LUCIUS A. TENNEY, of Dayton, to LOUISA, daughter of A. Swaynie.

Cincinnati Commercial and Dayton Journal please copy.

VANDEVELDE—UNDERHILL.—On Monday evening, January 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Corbit, FRANK VANDEVELDE to KATE B. UNDERHILL, daughter of David Underhill, Esq.

Died.

BALDWIN.—On Wednesday, February 1, WILLIAM P. BALDWIN, only son of William and Elizabeth Baldwin, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 195 West Twentieth street.

BARWICK.—On Tuesday, January 31, after a short illness, ELLA ROSALIE, only daughter of Captain William and Mary J. Barwick, aged 7 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Fourteenth street, near Fourth avenue, South Brooklyn, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BARRETT.—At the New York Hospital, on Tuesday, January 31, GEORGE H. BARRETT, in the 32d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the [illegible]

[illegible]

YOUNGBLOOD.—On Wednesday, February 1, in Brooklyn, N. Y., L. MATILDA ADELINE, wife of William Youngblood and daughter of Thomas C. Pinckney, Esq., aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, 102 Dean street, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 09	MOON SETS	morn — —
SUN SETS	5 19	HIGH WATER	morn 12 59

Port of New York, February 1, 1865.

CLEARED.

Steamship Jose San Roman, Martin, Matamoras—E A Hussey & Co.

Steamship Eagle, Lawrence, Havana—Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland—H B Cromwell & Co.

Brig Union (Br), Cormick, Matamoros—Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Alvarado (Br), Jost, Matamoros—Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Albatross (Br), Wade, Naguabo—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Suwannee, McCobb, Trinidad—Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Iona (Br), Condon, Harbor Grace, NF—M B Greene & Currie.

Schr Frederick (Br), Howes, Matamoros—J C Jewell & Co.

Schr A V Brown, Stanhope, Key West—Simpson & Clapp.

Schr E C Howard, Nickerson, Port Royal—Whitney & Hathaway.

Schr J P Farland, Liscum, Fortress Monroe—A Abbott.

ARRIVED.

Steamship City of Port au Prince, Curtis, Port au Prince, Jan 23 with logwood, &c, to R Murray, Jr. Put into Delaware Breakwater 31st for coal, and received a supply from schr Breeze. No date, lat 37, lon 74, spoke bark F R Young, 90 days from Antwerp for New York, with 72 passengers, short of provisions, and supplied her. Brig Hermano came in collision with the schr Puritana, of Rio Grande, Jan 24, near Barnegat, about 7:30 PM, and about 8:15 PM came in collision with another schr, name unknown (J W Clements, master), lying at Delaware Breakwater; two men of the Puritana got on board the brig Hermano, and came to this port in the City of Port au Prince.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana, Jan 28, with mdse and passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Jan 30, Richard Favor, fireman, died of disease of the heart; 31st, 30 miles N of Hatteras, saw steamship Corsica, hence for Nassau.

Steamship Nightingale (U S transport), Braker, New Or[illegible]

[illegible]

Pickens, J Worthington, Eunice; schrs Hannah, Petrel, M E Jones, Maria Jane.

Wind at sunset NW.

Miscellaneous.

We are under obligations to Capt Arthur Prince, of ship White Swallow, for favors.

Ship Mary Frances (Br), Thomas, before reported sailed from Howland's Island Oct 1 for England, touched on the reef Sept 30, but got off and started on her homeward voyage leaking 1000 strokes per hour.

Ship Isabel, hence for Bremen, at Fayal, was nearly discharged Dec 29, and a survey would be held upon her in the course of a day or two.

Bark Mary Scholfield (Br), McDonald, arrived here 31st ult from Cow Bay, CB, reports spoke (no date) a brig from Newfoundland for Halifax with passengers, which afterward struck on Scattaree, and foundered with all hands. She also spoke a Sydney vessel for Halifax, with coals, which is said to be missing.

A Brig's mast and rigging came ashore near the Horton's Point Lighthouse, LI, on the 15th ult. Dr W H Van Mater, of Southold, coroner, has them in charge.

Schr Blue Bell—This vessel sailed from Philadelphia under the name of Blue Billow for Havana, and thence for New York with a cargo of sugar, under command of Capt Clarke. She put into Holmes' Hole, and sailed from that place bound for Boston, but is supposed to have gone to some foreign port for a fraudulent purpose.

Schr Central America (of Boston), from Palermo for New York, put into Fayal on the 28th of December with loss of her fore topmast, sails, &c.

Schr Puritano (Braz), from Rio Grande do Sul for New York, while off Barnegat night of 24th ult was run into by an unknown bark [brig Hermano] and badly injured, and the captain ran her ashore, in order to save life, about 4 miles N of Barnegat. The steward and one seaman are missing (arrived at this port from Delaware Breakwater, in steamship City of Port au Prince). The vessel and cargo of dry hides, wool, &c, will probably be a total loss. The P was 117 tons, built in 1860 at Bucksport, Me, rated A2, and owned at Rio Grande.

Schr Henry Crosby, 400 tons carrying capacity, about 4 months old, built at Wilmington, Del, has been sold to parties at Orient, LI, for $30,000 (?), cash. She will be commanded by Capt Wm T Potter, Jr, late of the schr Evergreen, and Capt E S Hackett, late of schr D G Floyd, alternately.

Milford, Jan 18—Brig Nellie, from Liverpool for Boston, which put in here yesterday with sails blown away, had been driven back from off the American coast, having left Liverpool Nov 23; had lost topgallantmast, yards, running rigging, a portion of chain cable, provisions, water casks, and is very much strained and leaky; cargo salt.

Notice to Mariners.

EMBRIDGE OR WAR LIGHTVESSEL.

Trinity House, London, Jan 13, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to previous advertisements the Bembridge Lightvessel, which is now called the [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., Corner of Wall and Nassau streets.

New York, Jan. 27, 1865.

Statement of the affairs of the company for the seventh fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, 1864:—

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1863		$779,792 59
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1864		5,433,322 00
Total amount of premiums		$6,213,114 69
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year (less return premiums), and interest received on investments		4,932,516 07
Losses paid during the year	$2,389,847 14	
Re-insurances, expenses and government taxes	477,914 91	
		2,867,762 05
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,754 02	
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1863	403 82	
		2,065,157 84
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies		651,212 97

In accordance with the provisions of the charter of the company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:—

Profits to be divided	$1,413,944 87	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1865	780,334 89	
		633,589 98
Deduct dividend already paid to stockholders, being accrued interest, free of government tax, on cash capital		107,496 87
		$546,103 11
Deduct interest on scrip issues, payable (free of government tax) on and after Feb. 10, 1865, being 6 per cent on amount of such issues		11,061 00
		$535,042 11
Of this residue thirty per cent will be paid in cash to the stockholders on and after March 10, 1865, (free of government tax), as follows:—On old stock, 10 per cent, and on new stock, 6 per cent		160,000 00
		$375,042 11

There will also be a scrip dividend, payable (free of government tax) on and after June 1, 1865, on the cash capital, as follows:—On old stock, 14 per cent, and on new stock 6 per cent, making the total dividend for the year, paid to stockholders, equal to thirty-one per cent.

Payable, in cash, on and after Feb. 10, 1865 (free of government tax), to makers of security notes, being 3½ per cent on amount of such notes 337 13

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP three story Houses, containing all improvements. Apply on the premises, Fifty-seventh street, south side, between Third and Lexington avenues, from ten o'clock A. M. till two P. M.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, THE FIRST class three story brown stone House 120 Henry street. The lot is full size, the house large, with all the modern improvements. Can be seen between 10 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A BARGAIN, DOUBLE Cottage House, five lots, stable; location unsurpassed; all modern improvements. Terms easy.
FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front House in West Forty-eighth street, with portion of furniture. For particulars and permits apply at office of Adriatic Insurance Co., 139 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—BROWN STONE front, four story rear, high stoop House, with water throughout; mirrors, cabinet, gas fixtures, wine, coal and provision vaults, and all other modern improvements; furnished if necessary and immediate possession given. Price $25,000. Inquire on the premises at 131 Montague street. Also, three story, attic and subcellar brick House, 120 Nassau street; hot and cold water throughout, with bathroom, mirrors, furnace and range, vaults, &c. Price only $8,500. Also, three story brick House, 94 Ryerson street, near Myrtle avenue; all modern improvements. Also, three story brick House, 151 Prospect street, near Gold street; lot, 100x25. Also, two story wooden House, 23 Tallman street; lot running through to York street, with carpenter shop. Apply at 131 Montague street, Brooklyn, of G. P. SIMONTON, Executor.

FOR SALE—WATER POWER, GRISTMILL AND SAWmill, all in good order, with Store, three Houses, Outbuildings and 180 acres of Land. Also Farms of 300 acres, in a high state of cultivation, situated four miles from Bergen depot, on Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad. For particulars apply to C. H. APPELGET, on the premises, at Bennett's Mills Post office, New Jersey.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House and Lot, desirably located; all the modern improvements and in perfect repair. Gas chandelier in second story. Apply on the premises, 318 Second av.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR LOTS ON THE southwest corner of Fulton and Franklin avenues. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE HOUSE AND LOT No. 97 Sackett street. Apply to JOHN A. LYDECKER, 107 Union street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO MARBLE FRONT [illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

PETROLEUM LAND COMPANY, 180 BROADWAY, and Titusville, Pa., offer for sale some choice tracts of Oil Lands, lying upon the Allegheny and its tributaries. Companies in process of organization are invited to examine our catalogue.

REAL ESTATE.—PETROLEUM.—FIRST CLASS DIVIdend paying Petroleum Stocks offered in exchange for good city and Brooklyn property. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, 50 Pine street, basement.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE FOLLOWING OIL PROPERTY is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. It has been selected by a resident of Venango county, Pa., of experience in oil matters:—60 acres on Oil creek, two miles from Centreville; 90 acres on Two Mile Run; 177 acres on May's Run; 25 acres on East Sandy creek; 9½ acres on Cherry Tree Run, two miles from the Sherman well; 100 acres on Smollan Run, &c.; 1 producing well at Franklin, Pa. Nearly all this property is in the vicinity of Franklin, Pa. Apply to PEASE & EGGLESTON, 71 Broadway, room 53.
I. H. HILLIARD.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT, A SMALL HOUSE IN Madison avenue. Address G. B., box 3,268 Post Office.

$4,750 WILL PURCHASE A FARM CONTAINing 95½ acres, situated in Middlesex county, N. Y., three miles from railroad station, four miles from steamboat landing; fruits of all kinds, plenty water. For further information inquire at 76 West Twenty-fourth st.

$5,000.—ELEGANT COTTAGE, 76 JOHNSON street, Brooklyn, near ferries and car routes; aristocratic neighborhood; in good order throughout; water and gas. No exchange; terms easy; brokerage not allowed.
T. H. SANGHAN, owner, 116 Broadway.

$9,000.—A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brick House; in very fine condition, 16.8x60x100, centrally located. POTTER BROTHERS, & BELLAMY, 33 Pine street and 737 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE.

A REAL BARGAIN OFFERED.—A LARGE BAKERY for sale; two Ovens for Bread and Cake and two for Cracker baking, with brick building, 50 by 60; four stories; has been in operation for the last ten years and doing a large business. Coal cheap, only $3 per ton. Terms easy. Inquire of the Evening Zeitung, 35 Bowery, where all necessary information will be given.

AN ESTABLISHED PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, doing a business of $7,000 per annum, with Lease; well stocked, and everything in order to continue the business. Address C. W., Herald office.

AMERICAN STEEL.—SPRING, TOE CALKING, TIRE and Sleigh Shoe Steel, of all sizes and kinds [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT THE FRANKFORT HOUSE, ONE BLOCK EAST of the City Hall, corner of Frankfort and William streets, 250 Rooms, neatly furnished; one room to one person, 25c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. House open all night.

AT 18 AND 20 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues, a Suit of Rooms and a single Room on third floor, to let, to a family or single gentlemen, with first class Board in French and German styles. The house is German. References exchanged.

AT 1,167 BROADWAY—ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE gentlemen, either with or without Board. References exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, WITH BEDROOM ADjoining, to let, with Board, at 201 West Fourteenth street. References exchanged.

AT 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER STREET, SIX blocks west of Broadway, pleasant Rooms, with excellent Board, from $6 to $12. Families accordingly.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with a handsomely Furnished Room, or Parlor and Bedroom, with Board for lady. Apply 261 West Thirty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO Front Rooms, communicating, together or singly, with or without Board, to single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. Apply at 20 Amity street.

AT 180 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—A HANDsomely furnished Back Parlor to let, with Board, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also one small Room.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACCOMMODATed with Board, in a genteel, private family, with a second story Room. Terms moderate. Inquire at 87½ West Twenty-sixth street.

A LADY HAVING MORE ROOM THAN SHE REquires; would like to let a neatly furnished front Room, to a lady, or lady and gentleman, where there is no other boarders. Apply at 165 West Nineteenth street, New York.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with Board at 319 West Thirty-sixth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HUSBAND AND WIFE, NO children, occupying their own house, first class brown stone, would let two handsome Front Rooms to two gentlemen, with Breakfast if desired. Call between 3 and 9 P. M. at 73 East Twenty-third street.

AT NO. 15 BOND STREET—VERY FINE LARGE AND [illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

A VERY NICE HOUSE, WITH ALL THE MODern improvements, elegantly furnished for a private family, to let or lease, near London Terrace; the best references; no agents need apply. Address A. B., Herald office.

A COAL YARD TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS; Fixtures and Stock for sale, or would rent the yard for other business. Also a three story brick House for sale. Inquire of P. R. LANGTON, coal office, 30 West Thirty-first st.

A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET—WITH NEW FURniture and fixtures requisite for eclectic treatment, for sale. Satisfactory reasons assigned. Address or apply at 769 Broadway, room 5.

A NEAT LITTLE HOUSE TO LET—ON BERGEN HILL, for $225; twenty minutes walk from Hoboken ferry; two lines of horse cars near by. Stores, &c. for sale, very low. Address J. H. P., box 402 New York Post office.

A DESIRABLY LOCATED NEW AND NICELY FURnished three story high stoop House, with immediate possession, to let to a responsible private family, for nine or fifteen months or longer. Rent $250 per month. Inquire at 87 West Twentieth street.

A BACK PARLOR ON FIRST, AND ROOM AND BEDroom on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to let, at 720 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—IN HAMILTON PARK, NEAR the ferry, several first class Villas to rent, of English, French and Italian architecture; about ten rooms; water, gas, tubs, dumb waiters, bath rooms and other conveniences; perfectly healthy and views unsurpassed. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, 132 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE SOME ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen only, in their own house, No. 137 West Houston street, six blocks from Broadway.

FOR RENT—FRONT OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR, CORNER of Chambers and West streets, suitable for naval recruiting. Inquire at agent's office, Pavonia ferry buildings.

FRONT OFFICE AND WORK SHOP, ON THE FIRST floor, to let; location Fulton street, near William. Address Light Rooms, Herald office.

HOTEL TO RENT—IN THE TOWN OF MILFORD, Conn. The Hotel known as the Merwin Hotel to rent for one or more years to a suitable tenant; the house will be enlarged and put in perfect order. Apply to P. A. HEPBURN, 110 Front street.

PART OF A COTTAGE HOUSE TO RENT—CONTAINing six rooms, with all the Furniture, for sale, or part. Pleasantly situated, at 93 West Thirty-ninth street, near Broadway.

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NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXX..... No. 33

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth-Ave.—Dark Tower—Robin Hood.

BROADWAY GARDEN, Broadway—Ashes of Roses—Cinderella.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—The Love Chase—Gilbert Pike.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Broadway—Ethiopian Opera—Ole Bull—Fast Young Men.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—Rip Van Winkle—Ici On Parle Français.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway—Pete Rugan or Pay Day.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Mazeppa—Gilbert Pike—Ethiopian Opera.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway—Two Nights For Business—Lecture—Curiosities—Fat Boy—Ethiopian Opera—Dancing—Music.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—Ethiopian Opera—Ole Bull—Fast Young Men—Burlesque.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 585 Broadway—Ethiopian Opera—Ole Bull—Fast Young Men—Burlesque.

BALLS PAGODAS, 539 Broadway—Sweet Dreams—Ethiopian Opera—Dancing.

TAM AMOUR & CO'S MAMMOTH MINSTRELS, 585 and 587 Broadway—Ethiopian Opera—Music.

BUTTONWOOD, Fashion Course—Equestrian Exercises—Ethiopian Opera—Dancing—Music—Refreshments.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444, Broadway—Ballets, Pantomime, Burlesque, &c.—The Magic Trumpet.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, near 3d Avenue—Burlesque, Ethiopian, Scandinavian, &c.—Hunt Breakfast.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—Wonders of Nature.

New York, Thursday, February 2, 1865.

THE SITUATION

The three relief peace commissioners—Messrs. Alexander H. Stephens, Robert M. T. Hunter and Judge Campbell, late Senator and John A. Campbell, relief Assistant Secretary of War—left Richmond on Sunday last, were granted through passes by Lieutenant General Grant to Hampton Roads Fortress Monroe yesterday, for the purpose of attempting to enter some arrangement with the national government for a mutual cessation of hostilities. The Richmond papers say, through, that these gentlemen left there without any special instructions from the rebel government or agents, and those journals do not appear very sanguine of the mission being crowned with any good result of importance. One of the Richmond papers intimates that there is in our Army Western, Southern, Eastern and Central Departments, a feeling of dissatisfaction with the President, because of the failure of the Hampton Roads Conference, and that the President, in consequence, is anxious to make some more concessions to the rebels, and that the Hampton Roads Conference was a mere ruse to allay the feeling of dissatisfaction in the Army. The Richmond papers also say that the President, in his anxiety to make some more concessions to the rebels, has ordered the release of Alexander Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, and that the President has given to most men in the South, having left the national capital yesterday. We give elsewhere in this morning's Herald all the news about commissioners.

In connection with their appointment of the three gentlemen of their number to the Peace Commission, the people of Richmond give a rumor that known of disagreement between the President and Secretary of War, and that the latter officer has resigned, or is about to resign, and that they could learn it in a Northern source. The Dispatch has a report that the French Minister at Washington has demanded his passports.

The adoption by the House of Representatives of the Senate resolution to the effect that the rebellion in the States of Virginia throughout the limits of the republic has given with a sufficient number of the loyal people of the North, Southern in heart of the seven seven-tenths of the entire population, Governor Pierpont, as a member of the Senate, and Mr. Hunter, of Congress, recommending immediate concession on their parts, and a joint resolution, concurred in both the Senate and the Assembly, which, under the rules, had to be come for one day, Prov. Maryland has been also adopted by the Senate, and the Governor Governor Bradford, of that State, yesterday recently announced to the Legislature the fact of the adoption of the Senate resolution, and the fact that the Legislature of Maryland, in up and received by a vote of 62 ayes to 8 nays, the Senate resolution, the Senate resolution, the Senate resolution

that everything is in readiness, and that the final vote is [brou]ght at the most advantageous time. All this work [was perfor]med by these two men. If there is any credit to be given to any member from New York State on the republican side Mr. Frank deserves [the] credit. There has not been a day since the amendment was under consideration but that he knew the precise vote that they had. His work was necessarily quiet and without any noise or bustle; but it has been effective.

To Messrs. Frank and Ashley the members on the republican side look for the signal to move the same as a soldier looks to his officer for the command to [move].

The amendment has passed, and the vote which secured its passage gave the death blow, the finishing stroke, to the republican party. With its passage ends that party. There is no longer any bond of union or common interest to hold the numerous elements, incoherent as they are, together.

State Legislative Action.

The following are the States that will vote upon the constitutional amendment, the present politics of the Legislatures, and the time of holding their sessions:—

Name of State.	*Politics.*	*Meeting of Legislature.*
Arkansas	Rep	Now in session.
Connecticut	Rep	May 3, 1865.
California	Rep	Now in session.
Delaware	Dem	Now in session.
Illinois	Rep	Now in session.
Indiana	Rep	Now in session.
Iowa	Rep	Jan. 7, 1866.
Kentucky	Dem	Now in session.
Kansas	Rep	Now in session.
Louisiana	Rep	Now in session.
Maine	Rep	Now in session.
Massachusetts	Rep	Now in session.
Maryland	Rep	Now in session.
Missouri	Rep	Now in session.
Michigan	Rep	Now in session.
Minnesota	Rep	Now in session.
New York	Rep	Now in session.
New Hampshire	Rep	June 7, 1865.
New Jersey	Dem	Now in session.
Nevada	Rep	Now in session.
Ohio	Rep	Now in session.
Oregon	Rep	Sept. 10, 1866.
Pennsylvania	Rep	Now in session.
Rhode Island	Rep	Now in session.
Tennessee	Rep	April 3, 1865.
Vermont	Rep	Oct. 12, 1865.
Wisconsin	Rep	Now in session.
West Virginia	Rep	Now in session.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of States	36
States voting (loyal)	28
Necessary to a choice (three-fourths of all)	27
State Legislatures now in session	22

Republican Legislatures, 25; democratic, 3.

Ratification of the Amendment by Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1, 1865.

A message was sent to the Legislature to-day by Governor Bradford, announcing the passage of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, with the recommendation that Maryland immediately concur in the amendment.

Governor Bradford to-day communicated to the Legislature of Maryland the announcement of the passage of the amendment to the constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. The House of Delegates immediately proceeded to act thereon, and approved the amendment by a vote of 53 yeas against 23 nays. Thus Maryland is one of the first, if not the first State to ratify this vital amendment to the constitution.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1865.

Passage of the Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery—The New Seward Policy and the Reorganization of the Union Party—Caucus of the Democrats, &c.

At noon to-day the announcement of the final passage in Congress of the constitutional amendment forever abolishing slavery in the United States was hailed with hearty acclamations and the thunder of a hundred guns upon the square before the State Capitol. Your correspondent will be pardoned for departing from his usual rule of not being entirely personal in these despatches, and allowed on this occasion to express his thanks to the Attorney General of the State for the gratifying opportunity of firing the first gun of this salute.

A message from Governor Fenton was read in the Legislature, transmitting the intelligence of the passage of the amendment, and upon motion of Mr. Gleason, in the House, and of Senator Bailey, in the Senate, a concurrent resolution was offered ratifying the act of Congress. Thus the amendment, so far as this State is concerned, will be endorsed within the week.

It is now ripe and full time to announce, with the assurance, not of speculation but of certainty, the great and comprehensive changes which have matured in the political horizon, as seen from the standpoint of this locality. With the passage of the constitutional amendment the slavery question passes forever from the political arena as an issue of popular power. That all but infamous rump of the democracy which has clung to the dead carcass of slavery up to this day, as well as their reckless antagonists, the ultra radicals, are disposed of and buried beyond resurrection in this State. The bearing of this fact is most intensely realized by political men here. It is the sole topic. It solves, or directs the solution, of every move, and has delayed every measure here for some days. It is not adopted as a point of departure. Its operation is specially witnessed upon the important anticipations with regard to the election of a United States Senator. It is the realization of the long prosecuted anti-slavery policy of William H. Seward, the leader of the dominant party in this State. It rounds up and practically ends the great issue with which his name has been identified in politics. Is this the end of Seward? Has he come with his party to the jumping off place? These are questions anxiously put and discussed here. They are no less anxiously confronted by an array of most important proceedings promised to be made the programme for the future. The great sequel, the next act in the Seward budget, is alleged to be the Monroe and manifest destiny doctrines. The peace commissioners will sit in Washington when Mr. Seward takes the helm abroad. We shall see, say his followers, the master spirit of the irrepressible conflict transferred to the arena of European diplomacy and finishing in that sphere the great design of his policy. After the achievement of liberty in its fullest scope at home, he will most fitly appear as the great arbiter and champion of the democracy of European nations, and as the checkmate to Napoleon and of despotism abroad. This is the nucleus of a new policy which will leave reconstruction to take its most expedient course, and advance fresh and stirring issues based upon finance and the growth and foreign policy of the country as the new grounds of the "Union party."

The democrats of the Assembly held a caucus to-night in regard to party action on the constitutional amendment before them. Weaver, Cutting and the abler men from the interior were in favor of such a course as that so judiciously pursued by Ganson and his democratic associates in Congress. The Brooks and Wood copperheads from New York city were so clamorous for opposition to the endorsement that after a lengthy wrangle they adjourned without reaching any result.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROHIBITING SLAVERY.

The following message was received:—

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1865.

TO THE LEGISLATURE—A proposition to amend the federal constitution, by forever abolishing slavery throughout the United States, has been adopted by both branches of Congress. I lose no time in calling your attention to this great event, for the purpose of recommending that immediate measures be taken for a ratification of the proposed amendment by this State. The importance of this action of Congress in opening the way for the extinguishment of slavery cannot be overestimated. Our national history presents nothing of equal consequence. The institution of slavery, always an element of discord, has more than once threatened the country with civil war. At length the menaced evil came, but the strength of the rebellious power is wavering, and under Providence the violent and wicked outbreak which has so severely tried the endurance and patriotism of the people is giving way. At this opportune period Congress proposes a measure which will forever remove this source of strife and national disaster, if the States exhibit the wisdom of the national Legislature, as I hope may be done. To this end let us hope and let us act. Then the day is not distant when the constitution of the United States will harmonize with the Declaration of Independence. The nation will be free. I am confident that the ratification of the amendment by the States will favor a sure guarantee of the future prosperity, security and peace of our common country; and I see no reason why the Legislature may not act in this matter at once. Such a course would comport with the dignity and power of New York, as well as with her conceded influence in the sisterhood of States. Let her Legislature be the first to act. Let slavery be abolished, so far as New York can do it; and I could wish that might be done without a dissenting voice. Is it not an occasion for us to act together? Why, then, cannot we unite, now that the opportunity is presented to remove an institution which has not only been productive of evil, but which has done so much to demoralize our social condition and embitter our political action. R. E. FENTON, Governor.

In accordance with the above recommendation Mr. BAILEY moved a resolution ratifying, in behalf of the people of the State of New York, the act of Congress.

The resolution, being a concurrent one, lies over for one day.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Relative to the Brooklyn (E. D.) ferries.
Relative to bulkheads and wharves in Brooklyn.
For public markets in Brooklyn.

BILLS NOTICED.

For the completion of the Harlem bridge.
Authorizing the city of Brooklyn to exchange certain lands with the United States.
To regulate the running of railroads operated by steam.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the better prevention of fraudulent voting.
To provide for paying the floating school debt of Poughkeepsie.
Authorizing Poughkeepsie to borrow money for the payment of bounties.
Authorizing the building of a pier on North river, New York.
Incorporating the State Temperance Society.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of the People's Savings Bank.
To perfect the amendment to the constitution by providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals.

BILLS REPORTED.

Relative to the Monroe county Surrogate's Court.
Enabling husband and wife to witness for or against each other in certain cases.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Olympic and Union League Club, New York.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

A message was received from the Governor, recommending that the Legislature take action in regard to the recent act of Congress to abolish slavery, when a concurrent resolution was introduced to that end, which lies over for one day.

REPORTS.

For the relief of sick and wounded soldiers.
For the improvement and government of the Central Park.
To continue in force St. David's Society in New York.
To incorporate the Gladiators' Benevolent Society in New York.
To incorporate the National Glee Club of New York.
To incorporate the Central Warehouse and Security Company.

NOTICES.

For a railroad in Whitehall and other streets, New York.
To incorporate the Greener Benevolent Society, New York.
To extend the time for the commencement of the construction of the Central Park Hotel, and also of the Grand Hotel.
To amend the charter of the Harlem Stage and Ferry Company, New York.
To provide for the assessment and taxation of savings banks.
Relative to the administration of justice in the courts of New York.
To charter the Metropolitan Public Conveyance Company.
To amend the act relative to savings banks in New York and Kings county.
To incorporate the Bay View and New York Ferry Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To authorize the construction of piers and warehouses upon a new and improved plan in New York, and to charter the same.
To amend the Registry law.

The Governor here sent in a message in reply to the resolution of the Assembly relative to the quotas of various districts.

MILITARY BOUNTIES.

Mr. REED, from the select committee, reported a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of New York to raise money to encourage enlistments and pay bounties to volunteers.

Adjourned.

Serenade to the Originator of the Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1865.

The joint resolution proposing the anti-slavery amendment to the constitution of the United States was introduced by Senator Henderson, of Missouri, in January, 1864. To-night a large number of persons complimented him with a serenade. He, together with Representative Rollins, of Missouri, and Mr. Van Horne, a member elect to the next Congress from that State, made speeches congratulatory of the passage of that measure by Congress.

Rejoicings in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1865.

The announcement was received at the State House early this evening that President Lincoln had signed the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, upon which Governor Andrew issued orders for a national salute of one hundred guns, to be fired on the Common at ten o'clock to-morrow; also recommending that the church bells be rung one hour, and suggesting similar demonstrations of rejoicing throughout the State.

Debate in the Kentucky Legislature on the Abolition of Slavery.

The Senate of Kentucky was engaged, on the 27th ult., in the discussion of the slavery question, which came up as the order of the day.

Senator BUSH had offered a resolution to the effect that, as slavery is abolished in all the States surrounding Kentucky, and utterly demoralized in the State, it was the duty of the Legislature to take steps to remove it in a constitutional way.

Senator FISK amended this resolution by another, to the effect that, as secession was the worst form of abolition, and had ruined slavery, it was the duty of Congressmen to vote to amend the federal constitution.

For both these resolutions Senator CLEVELAND offered a substitute: that Kentucky demands the privilege of attending to her own domestic affairs, and that it was wrong for the general government to amend the constitution to the detriment of a domestic institution of a State.

In debating these resolutions Senator CLEVELAND said Judge Burk's resolution assumed the fact that the States surrounding Kentucky had abolished the institution of slavery; but some of them have not. Tennessee had not. A portion of her people, under the ægis of military protection, without the legal representation from the counties, had met in convention and abolished slavery; but this he considered illegal, and the action null and void. All that he asked was *that Kentucky should be allowed to do as Maryland and Missouri had done*—in her own time and her own way to call her State Convention, and make such rules in reference to the subject as she pleases. She has the exclusive right to do this, and the general government has no right to interfere—perfect non-intervention being the true doctrine.

Senator GROVER asked him if Congress should pass the law amending the constitution, and the requisite number of States should ratify it, would such action be right—that is, have the States the right to change the constitution abolishing slavery?

He replied that if they did so *it would be then a part of the organic law of the land, applying to Kentucky, and as a loyal man he would submit to it.*

Senator MCHENRY then moved to lay all these resolutions on the table, and it was done by a decisive vote.

The resolution of Senator Cook was then called up, which reads:—

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Legislature to pass such laws as will most speedily remedy the demoralized condition of slavery, and so dignify labor as to invite free white laborers to settle in the State.

Upon this resolution Senator MARSHALL said:—This resolution does not call the mind to contemplate the amendment of the constitution of the United States, but to prepare for it. The current of events had made the tenure of the master to his slave very weak indeed, and had formed in the State a strong wish for freedom, the enjoyment of which he was becoming more impatient of every day, and, unless we interposed in some way to control them, we would lose all their labor at once. We owe it to our constituents to prepare the State for the rapidly coming event of universal freedom. We must do something to retain this labor in the State, or our whole domestic arrangements will be broken up, and we left not only without field hands, but even without servants for all and any labor at all. *Let us, then, dignify slave labor, and by making the transition easy from a system of slavery to that of freedom we will retain this labor in the State, and will gradually prepare our people for the time of universal freedom, which is surely coming and which we cannot help.*

Senator BRISTOW stated that we could consider this question from two stand points. He had come to the conclusion *that the highest interests of patriotism prompted its utter and total abolition, that there would be no peace until it was done*, and he therefore preferred voting for the proposition to amend the constitution of the United States, but was not allowed by the Senate to do so. The other aspect was the one presented by the institution in Kentucky. *It was wrecked, was indeed effete and burdensome.* Doors were opened at every point inviting the negro to pass from slavery to freedom, and there was no power to close those doors, or prevent the negro from passing through them. He wished to remedy this by persuading the negro to remain and do our labor—labor which must be done, and if not done by the black man must be left undone—by making him as near free as it was possible for us to do; *to give the negro every assurance in our power that we intended to free him at the earliest practicable moment.* He would then be cured of his impatience to seek that freedom by running off, and could be persuaded by compensation to remain and cultivate our fields. *The largest slaveholders in his district were now making contracts with their slaves, paying them to stay with them. It was the only means of retaining them.* He therefore favored the passage of such laws as would confer the greatest amount of freedom upon the slave consistent with the constitution of Kentucky.

Senator ROBINSON said this resolution was of no account, and the committee which reported it did not need that the House should pass it in order to instruct them to go and bring in bills regulating the institution; that they had already been instructed to do that thing by another resolution. He explained that he would vote against the resolution because he thought it useless, although he approved of what the resolution said on its face.

Senator MARSHALL replied that this resolution was offered in order that the committee might determine whether it was worth while to go on and mature bills; for if the Senate intended to kill them, it was useless to offer them for their consideration. Their vote upon this resolution would determine their willingness to do something in the matter. He said the Senator from Scott opposed the resolution because of a pro-slavery bias, which would cause him to oppose also all bills on the subject.

Senator ROBINSON replied that he was not as much a pro-slavery man as the Senator supposed, and said Senator Marshall's argument was such as any child in the street might use.

This remark led to a spirited reply from Mr. Marshall, at the close of which

Senator BOTTS stated his reasons for voting against the resolution.

The vote was then taken and the resolution adopted by 17 to 15.

This vote will bring the bills squarely before the Legislature, *and it also indicates that they will be passed.*

The Select Committee of the House will report a bill to repeal all laws in regard to runaways, rewards for slaves, requiring masters to clothe and feed them, &c.

News from Fortress Monroe.

RETURN OF GEN. GRANT FROM FORT FISHER, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 30, 1865.

Lieutenant General Grant arrived here to-day from Fort Fisher in the gunboat Rhode Island.

The hospital steamer Tonawanda also arrived to-day from Fort Fisher, with one hundred and thirty rebel wounded.

There is no news of importance.

WASHINGTON.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill Passed by the House.

The Proposed Exclusion of Rebel States from the Electoral College.

Efforts to Reduce the Quota of New York,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE QUOTAS UNDER THE LAST CALL FOR TROOPS.

Senators Andrews and Bell and Colonel Stonehouse, from New York, are still here. They have had several interviews with the Secretary of War and the President. The latter admits the force of the argument addressed to him. At the request of the President they have spent many hours with General Fry and his assistants in examining the methods by which the present assignment of the quota was determined upon. While they admit that, according to the principle, or formula, as it is called, which that bureau has adopted, the apportionment may be correct, they utterly deny the soundness or equity of the principle which produces these results. They hope that in an interview appointed with the President for to-morrow the question, as referring to the State of New York, can be definitely settled.

Pennsylvania, it is understood, is protesting vigorously, through a voluminous correspondence on the part of Governor Curtin, as well as by a delegation in attendance here, against the quota assigned to that State. Her claim is based upon the principle, which Governor Curtin asserts is established by existing laws, that in every case the man should be counted without reference to his term of service. This is at variance with the assurance given by the War Department last year, and will find no favor unless clearly established as a legal proposition. As most of the previous enlistments of that State have been for one year, the adoption of this principle would reduce the quota of Pennsylvania from forty-five thousand, now allotted, to about thirty-five thousand.

Illinois, the State which claims both the President and Provost Marshal General, has a heavy quota assigned to her—something over thirty-five thousand.

Iowa, which has continued the steady system of volunteering between the drafts, escapes entirely.

The disparity in the enrolment in various States in proportion to their population is very great. Pennsylvania is said to have nearly two hundred thousand less men enrolled than the State of New York; but, on the other hand, New York has a much larger number of credits, amounting in the aggregate to something over one hundred thousand years of service.

PASSAGE OF THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL.

The House was occupied all day in the consideration of the Niagara Ship canal and Maine Railway bill. It finally passed the House by a large majority, the Illinois and Michigan canal being struck out. The friends of this important measure are much rejoiced at its success, and are confident of the concurrence of the Senate.

The bill passed by the House to-day provides that a ship canal be constructed as a military work for the use of the government, around the falls of Niagara, in New York, commencing at some convenient point on the Niagara river above the falls, and terminating at some convenient point below on the same stream, or upon the shore of Lake Ontario, which shall not be less than one hundred and five feet wide on the surface, and ninety feet on the bottom, with twelve feet depth of water, with locks not less than 275 feet long and 45 feet wide. The President is authorized to appoint a topographical engineer, to be associated with two civil engineers, to make the preliminary examination and surveys, and from them shall determine and locate the route of the canal. In order to accomplish the early completion of said canal for military purposes, and to relieve the Treasury, as far as practicable, from a large expenditure of money, the President is authorized to contract with any company he may deem advisable, which shall be hereafter chartered for such purpose by the Legislature of any one of the United States for the construction of the canal, and to convey to the company the right of way and all lands which the United States may acquire under this act. The canal and the Niagara river shall be a military, naval, postal and public highway, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, and shall be established as such to the United States and the people thereof forever. The canal is to be free of toll to the United States, but not to other parties. Six million dollars is to be loaned by the United States, advanced and paid in the bonds in denomination of one thousand dollars each, payable in twenty years from date, interest of six per cent, to be reimbursed to the federal Treasury from tolls. United States reserves the right to purchase the canal. The President is authorized to contract for the construction of a marine railway for the transfer and passage of gunboats, vessels and other lake craft around the falls in place of the canal, if he shall on investigation deem such railway to be more advantageous and useful and convenient for all government purposes. The bill is yet to be acted on by the Senate. Thirty-seven Western men voted for and twenty-one against it. Of the twenty Pennsylvania votes six only were cast in the affirmative.

EXCLUSION OF REBEL STATES FROM THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The joint resolution excluding the electoral votes of States in rebellion does not meet with as much favor in the Senate as it did in the House. It has already been materially amended, and cannot be passed in anything like the shape in which it came from the House.

THE CLAIMS OF IRON-CLAD BUILDERS.

The House Naval Committee to-day decided to recommend the reference of the claims of the builders of iron-clads to the Navy Department, with authority to investigate the whole subject, and make such additional allowances as are just and equitable.

GENERAL DOUBLEDAY'S COURT DISSOLVED—A NEW COURT IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Doubleday Military Commission was dissolved yesterday. General Doubleday is ordered to Philadelphia to preside over a new commission for the trial of cases there. It is said that there are enough cases awaiting the action of the commission in Philadelphia to occupy it for a year. A new court is to be organized here, in which, it is understood, General Heintzelman is to preside.

A COLORED LAWYER ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

A novel scene was witnessed in the Supreme Court room to-day, J. S. Rock, a colored lawyer, of Massachusetts, being admitted, on the motion of Hon. Charles Sumner, as a practitioner before the Supreme Court of the United States. It is a singular commentary on the progress of events that a colored man should be admitted to the bar of a court where, a few years ago, was pronounced the celebrated Dred Scott decision.

GENERAL MEADE'S PROMOTION CONFIRMED.

Brigadier General George G. Meade was to-day confirmed by the Senate as Major General in the regular army, his commission to date from the 18th of August last. The Senate was occupied on his nomination for about three hours.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War has communicated to the Senate a list of officers of the regular army. The General officers are given in the following order:—Lieutenant General Grant, Major Generals H. W. Halleck, Wm. T. Sherman, George G. Meade, Philip H. Sheridan and George H. Thomas, Brigadier Generals Irvin McDowell, William S. Rosecrans, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, Joseph Hooker and Winfield S. Hancock.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1865.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., presented a petition from a number of citizens asking that the Bankrupt law be made prospective in its operations, and remonstrating against any retrospective provisions. It was laid on the table.

TAXATION OF EXPORTS.

Mr. MORGAN, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, concurring in a resolution of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, asking for an amendment of the constitution granting Congress the power to tax exports. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of army officers asking for the creation of the rank of brevet second lieutenant in the army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INCREASE OF SALARY OF JUDGES.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, presented the petition of a number of members of the [Legi]slature of Ohio, asking an increase of salary for the District Judges of United States courts, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NEVADA JUDICIAL MATTERS.

Mr. FOSTER, (rep.) of Conn., from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act to continue cases pending in the Territorial courts of Nevada to courts formed under the new State government. It was ordered to be printed.

THANKS TO GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Committee, reported back the House resolution of thanks to General Sheridan, which was passed unanimously.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the General Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1866.

NO INCREASE OF SALARIES OF CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the bill to increase the salaries of members of Congress, and the report was agreed to.

REBELLIOUS STATES AND THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House resolution declaring the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee not entitled to representation in the Electoral College for the choice of President and Vice President for the term of office commencing on the 4th of March next, with an amendment, to insert in the preamble, after the words "rebelled against the government of the United States," the words "and were in such state of rebellion on the 8th of November, 1864, and no valid election for electors for President and Vice President of the United States, according to the constitution and laws thereof, was held in said States on said day."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. TEN EYCK, (rep.) of N. J., moved to amend by striking out the word "Louisiana." He explained that that State had formed a State government and had ordered an election for Presidential electors.

CREDENTIALS OF THE NEVADA SENATORS.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed to give way for the offering by Mr. CONNESS of the credentials of Messrs. James W. Nye and William N. Stewart, Senators elect from the State of Nevada.

Mr. DAVIS, (opp.) of Ky., objected to the swearing in of these Senators to-day. He urged that Congress had passed no law admitting the State of Nevada into the Union.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the State of Nevada had been admitted into the Union by the President's proclamation, and that an enabling act had been passed authorizing such admission. It was not necessary to pass any act of Congress on the subject.

Mr. JOHNSON, (opp.) of Md., said that the question was not a new one. Missouri and Michigan had been admitted to the Union on an enabling act and a proclamation of the President. No act of Congress further than an enabling act was necessary. It was very clear that upon the ground of precedent and the ground of authority the Senators from Nevada were entitled to their seats.

The question of postponing the admission of the Senators from Nevada was then put and lost.

Messrs. Stewart and Nye were then duly sworn into office by Vice President Hamlin.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," which provides that no national banking association, organized under the act to which this is supplementary, shall at any time hereafter pay out on loans or discounts, or in purchasing drafts or bills of exchange, or in payment of deposits, or in any other mode, directly or indirectly, pay out or put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association not organized under the provisions of this act.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NEVADA SENATORS.

Mr. FOOT, (rep.) of Vt., offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the classification of the two Senators from Nevada; that two slips of paper be placed in a box; the figure "1" to be on one of them, and the figure "3" upon the other; the drawer of No. 1 to serve till 1869 and the drawer of No. 3 till 1867.

This was accordingly done, and Mr. Stewart drew the long term and Mr. Nye drew the short term.

THE REBELLIOUS STATES AND THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. TRUMBULL was opposed to Mr. Ten Eyck's motion to exempt Louisiana from the provisions of the resolution. If this were done it would be a decision by Congress that Louisiana was on the 8th of November in a condition to cast a Presidential vote. The Judiciary Committee, in session on this subject, had avoided an expression of opinion as to whether Louisiana was or was not in the Union. Whatever might be the views of Senators as to the organization which had been gotten up in Louisiana, and although Congress might hereafter have to recognize that organization as legitimate, it did not necessarily follow that the condition of the state of things in Louisiana on the 8th of November was such as to authorize the count of the vote. It was a matter of public notoriety to citizens in the land that a large portion of the State of Louisiana was, on the 8th of November, in possession of a hostile enemy, and there was no opportunity to vote for President and Vice President in a very considerable portion of that State. It might be a very serious question whether, when one-half or two-thirds of a State was overrun by an enemy an election held under such circumstances and under the auspices of our own guns, would be an election which would authorize Congress to receive the vote of that State when in joint convention to canvass that vote. He did not mean by the action on this subject to commit the Senate one way or the other in regard to the organization which had been gotten up in Louisiana.

Mr. TEN EYCK held that Louisiana was not out of the Union, and never had been; that no State had actually seceded, and in the nature of the case could not. There had been an election held in Louisiana, under the auspices of a civil government, and 11,515 notes had been cast.

Mr. TRUMBULL—The vote of Louisiana is generally over 50,000.

Mr. TEN EYCK said he knew that the entire vote had not been cast. A great many of the inhabitants of Louisiana had gone off into the rebellion, and a great many had been killed.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., explained why he should vote for Mr. Ten Eyck's amendment to strike out Louisiana. He would be governed in this action by a statute of the United States authorizing the people to elect Presidential electors. This statute did not deprive a minority of a right to go into an election because a majority refused to do so. There was nothing said in it as to the number necessary. It was to be done by just so many people as saw fit to participate.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., thought it was unfortunate that the Louisiana question was brought up incidentally. If Congress had the power to declare that Louisiana should not vote why had it not a right to declare that New York should not vote? He denied that the local authorities of all the States named in the preamble were in rebellion.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At two o'clock the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1865.

COMPENSATION TO OWNERS OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

Mr. CRESWELL, (rep.) of Md., offered the following resolution, and asked unanimous consent for its consideration; but objection was made by Mr. Morris, (rep.) of N. Y.:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this House what compensation, if any, has been awarded in each of the several slave States represented in Congress, to loyal persons, to whom colored volunteers at the time of their enlistment owed service or labor, and if no compensation or only partial compensation has been made, that he further report the reason or reasons why the act approved February 24, 1864, so far as it relates to such colored volunteers, has not been executed.

SHIP CANAL AROUND NIAGARA FALLS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. SPALDING, (rep.) of Ohio, said a survey was made as early as 1784, under the auspices of a company organized in New York for the purpose of forming a link in the chain of inland communication from Hudson river to Lake Erie. Since then repeated surveys have been made, together with estimates, some under the patronage of the general government, all showing the practicability as well as the duty of removing the natural obstructions to trade between the west and the east. The estimates for the canal were, with small locks, $6,700,000, and with double locks, $7,650,000. The bill proposes the loan of United States government bonds to the extent of six million dollars. He maintained that the government ought now to invest its credit in this great national work. No sectional interest was to be regarded. The construction would benefit the nation at large by swelling its resources to magnificent proportions, and increasing its capability of defence against the inroads of any foreign Power. He showed the importance of the work in a military aspect, especially as Great Britain has been constantly preparing its canals and naval depots on the border for any emergency, and to our detriment, and then proceeded particularly to speak of the contemplated improvement as important to agriculture and the producing States of the West and the consuming States of the East.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. LE BLOND, (opp.) of Ohio, asked unanimous consent to have his name recorded against the anti-slavery constitutional amendment, having been absent yesterday on business for his constituents, and not supposing the vote would be taken.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., said he had too much respect for the gentleman not to object. Therefore, the request was not granted.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL RESUMED.

Mr. ARNOLD, (rep.) of Ill., said if the bill for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal had passed two years ago we should now have communication for gunboats from New Orleans to the great lakes. Important as the canal around the Falls of Niagara might be, the better means of defence would be the Illinois and Michigan canal. This he discussed in a commercial and political point of view. He believed that both ought to be constructed, as a part of one great system. But the Niagara ship canal would be of no value to the productions of States on the Mississippi, unless the Illinois and Michigan canal was constructed. He appealed to the friends of the Niagara measure to do nothing antagonistic to the other.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, (opp.) of Ill., said the great West was not only raising a surplus of grain to supply the East, but was feeding the starving millions of Europe. The people must and will have a certain, as well as a reasonable, transportation for their products, so as to reach the markets of the world by connections with the Atlantic coast, without paying onerous tolls to the present railroad and canal companies, which charges were so excessive that it was a wonder that they did not amount to a blockade.

Mr. STROUSE, (opp.) of Pa., briefly advocated the passage of the Niagara Canal bill as beneficial to the whole country, affording protection in war and facilitating commerce in peace. Even if the six million loan should not be paid, it would be a profitable investment for the country.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, (opp.) of N. Y., said he should not support the measure on commercial grounds; but considering the importance and indispensable necessity of having a physical means of moving armed vessels from one lake to another, he thought they should pass both the Niagara and the Illinois and Michigan Canal bills.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., discussed the constitutional power to make such improvements, saying he was in favor of no niggardly picayune economy, but for such expenditure as would develop the great resources of the country. Apart from its military necessity, he spoke of the importance of the Michigan and Illinois canal commercially. The time had come when the Great West demanded continuous water communication from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. He repudiated the doctrine of State rights, which had brought this horrible war upon us. The members here should stand here as representatives, not of sections, but of the entire country. He would stand by all parts of the nation, and would never leave Massachusetts out in the cold.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass.—In what way would you manifest your attachment?

Mr. INGERSOLL—By defending her when unjustly assailed, as he would Illinois, and by imposing no more burthens upon her than he would upon his own State.

Mr. DAWES—Does the gentleman propose to surrender the industrial interests of New England to the Old World?

Mr. INGERSOLL—Certainly not.

Mr. DAWES—I trust, then, that my friend will reform his votes.

Mr. INGERSOLL—In voting for the repeal of the duty on printing paper I stood by the people as against your corporations. In thus voting I spoke for the gentleman's constituents and against him.

Mr. DAWES—If my friend does not understand the interests of New England better than his remarks indicate, I hope he will spare any further remarks; we can get along better without them.

Mr. INGERSOLL—I will not except the people.

Mr. DAWES—My constituents understand their interests better than you do.

Mr. INGERSOLL—I thought you were going to say better than their representative. (Laughter.)

Mr. STROUSE—I admire the skill and energy of New England, and I would never leave her out in the cold. My district, in Pennsylvania, has not only coal enough to warm New England, but to heat her all the year round. (Laughter.)

Mr. INGERSOLL concluded his remarks.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, (rep.) of N. Y., said he was opposed to coupling the Michigan Canal with the Niagara Canal bill as proposed by the amendment. Others in favor of both bills as separate measures, would vote against them if joined together. He then proceeded to show the greater importance of the Niagara measure to the East and West over the other in a military and commercial point of view.

Mr. RANDALL, (opp.) of Pa., said our ability to construct such works had not been demonstrated. He was told that the army had not been paid since the 31st of August, and yet gentlemen were willing still further to embarrass the Treasury by voting for these bills. He hoped these hydraulic measures would fail, and that the House would not give the people's money away.

Mr. JENCKES, (rep.) of R. I., advocated the passage of the Niagara Canal bill as a measure of defence alone, but opposed the Michigan and Illinois Canal amendment as not being necessary for that purpose.

The House voted on and rejected Mr. Arnold's amendment that, as a military work and to facilitate the defence of the Northern frontier and enable gunboats and vessels of war to pass through from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, and to promote commerce between the different States and the United States and foreign nations, that the President be authorized and empowered to deepen and enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The question was stated on agreeing to the Niagara Ship Canal bill, when Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., moved to lay the matter on the table.

This was disagreed to by a vote of 51 against 95.

The House then passed the bill for the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara by a vote of 95 yeas against 51 nays, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Alley, Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Mich., Baldwin of Mass., Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandegee, Brooks, Broomall, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis of N. Y., Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Edgerton, Eliot, English, Farnsworth, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Griswold, Harris of Ill., Herrick, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Conn., Hulburd, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kalbfleisch, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of Mich., Kellogg of N. Y., Kernan, Knox, Littlejohn, Longyear, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of N. Y., Morrill, Morris of N. Y., Norton, O'Neill of Pa., Patterson, Pomeroy, Price, Radford, Rice of Mass., Rice of Me., Rollins of N. H., Ross, Schenck, Shannon, Smithers, Spaulding, Steele of N. Y., Stevens, Strouse, Stuart, Sweat, Townsend, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Ward, Washburn of Mass., Whaley, Wheeler, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Winfield, F. Wood, Woodbridge and Worthington—95.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Brown of Wis., Brown of W. Va., Chanler, Coffroth, Cravens, Cromwell, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Eldridge, Fink, Ganson, Grider, Hall, Hale, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Md., Holman, Johnson of Pa., Knapp, Lazear, Le Blond, Long, Miller of Pa., Morris of Ohio, Morrison, A. Myers, Noble, Odell, O'Neill of Ohio, Pendleton, Pike, Pruyn, Randall of Pa., Randall of Ky., Robinson, Scofield, Scott, Steele of N. J., Stiles, Thomas, Tracy, Wadsworth, Washburne of Ill., Webster, J. W. White, Williams, B. Wood—51.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN SHIP CANAL BILL was next taken up, pending which the House adjourned.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Removal of the Capital Question—The Harlem Bridge—Compulsory Vaccination—Payment of Corporation Officials—The City Railroads, &c.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1865.

The great and important move for changing the location of the capital of the State has been made to-day in the Committee of Ways and Means of the Assembly. The bill introduced to build a new State Capitol building in this city was amended, and will be unanimously reported to-morrow. It provides that the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State shall be a commission to locate the Capitol at such city as shall offer the strongest inducements and prove the most available site outside the city of Albany. The Mayor of such city as shall so be chosen is associated as a commissioner for the erection of buildings and the completion of arrangements. This movement is earnest, and based upon a sentiment in the Legislature which is equally determined to be rid of the inconvenience and the bad repute of this locality, as well as of its systematic extortions.

The Harlem bridge movement is matured. The bill appointing a new commission and providing for the peremptory completion of the work will be introduced by Senator Oozans to-morrow. The new commissioners continue—Lockwood and Robertson for Westchester, in connection with four practical builders and foundry men for New York—Messrs. Geo. Quintard, John M. Dodd, Jas. Murphy and Wm. R. Stewart.

The subject of small pox in New York was investigated by the Committee on Health of the Assembly, Drs. Davis, Sayre and Wood, approving compulsory vaccination, and other statute provisions will be reported.

The bill authorizing the salaries of corporation officials to be paid without delay has been certified and sent to the Comptroller.

It is reported that the Vanderbilt interest is in negotiation with the Seventh avenue and other city railroad companies, and that a settlement will be reached covering the questions hitherto litigated between them in regard to a Broadway railroad. The arrangement is not yet consummated.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP AND THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

The recent visit of Greeley, Opdyke and others to this city, in regard to the choice to be made of United States Senator, has thrown a strong light upon the relation of the few so-called "radicals" of New York city representing the rump of the Chase interest in this State. Greeley, who has been a standing candidate, could not find a vote in his favor. The result of the late trial has put the associates of Opdyke in a position where they are now obliged to disclaim any connection with him, and deny that he ever had any strength or tangible influence as a political leader in the State. In fact the very active clique of Chase men who figured in New York last fall and summer are "nowhere" now. There is not a county in the State divided in its organization—that of New York city having been united, if not harmonized, recently. The late consultation of the Greeley and Opdyke men here on the Senatorial question, showed them that the factious policy hitherto adopted was "played out." The effort of the anti-Seward men to create a division by advancing Fenton as the candidate for United States Senator proved abortive, from the fact that although Wood had made no conclusive consultation or choice, and his friends in the meantime finding he had no candidate, proposed Thurlow Weed for the position. When he wrote his withdrawal, I have reason to assert that it was practically in favor of Governor Fenton, who can have the position almost unanimously if occasion to fill it occurs. Thus there can be no contest on this matter. Pending its settlement the Governor's appointments lie over.

THE RAILROADS.

A number of notices, as well as the arrival of a large number of railroad operators, show that these matters are about ripe among the outsiders. All the interests in regard to the fares and extension of tracks of the several city railroads were finished yesterday and will be put before the bodies here forthworth.

News from New Orleans.

CAIRO, Feb. 1, 1865.

New Orleans dates to the 26th show no change in the markets.

In accordance with Gov. Hahn's proclamation, the 26th was observed throughout the State as a day of festivity in honor of the emancipation acts of Missouri and Tennessee. Some forty thousand persons outside of the city celebrated the day. The news of the capture of Fort Fisher was received in New Orleans the previous evening, and gave increased spirit to the enjoyment of the occasion. The Courts adjourned, the streets were thronged with white and black people, public and private buildings and the shipping were draped with national flags. The military, schools and numerous societies of colored people were in the procession. Speeches were made by Governor Hahn and several officers of the general and State government and colored orators. A salute of one hundred guns was fired, and the city brilliantly illuminated at night.

CAIRO, Feb. 1, 1865.

The steamer Hardy, from New Orleans on the 25th ult., has arrived with a large number of passengers, most of whom left the Department of the Gulf in consequence of General Canby's draft order.

The steamer City of Cairo has arrived from Memphis with ninety-four bales of cotton.

Another skirmish occurred back of Memphis on the 28th ult., between our pickets and guerillas. Several of the latter were killed.

Andrew Jackson Donelson passed through here to-day for Memphis.

News from the Lower Mississippi.

CAIRO, Feb. 1, 1865.

Natchez letters state that General Davidson, since assuming command of that district, has extended his lines on the roads leading out of that city, so as to protect several plantations, and all troops are now encamped outside of the city.

The office of Mayor has been abolished, the Provost Marshal exercising the functions of that office. All the contrabands in Natchez and Vidalia have been ordered to work on the farms back of the latter place, and furnished with rations, under supervision of Colonel Mitchell, superintendent of the freedmen. Colonel Farrar commands the post of Natchez.

Two wagon loads of supplies, driven beyond the lines from Vidalia, under a proper passport, were captured by guerillas. The owners lost everything; but were paroled not to do anything to the prejudice of Jeff. Davis.

Twenty-one of the wounded by the explosion of the steamer Eclipse have died since their arrival at Paducah, and it is thought several others cannot survive.

The Missouri Constitutional Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1, 1865.

After three days spirited debate in Committee of the Whole the Convention amended and adopted the third section of the State constitution defining the qualifications of voters:—

The section takes a wide range, and among others embraces the following provision:—

No person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has been in armed hostility to the United States, or after the 31st of July, 1861, to the government of this State, or who has ever given aid, comfort, countenance or support to the persons engaged in such hostility or disloyalty, communicated with them, advised or aided persons to join them, manifested adherence to them, or expressed hope for the triumph of their cause over the arms of the United States, or has ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority or been in the service of the so-called Confederate States, or been connected with any society inimical to the government of the United States, or this State after July 31, 1861, or been a guerilla, or a bushwhacker, or who has harbored such, or left the State to avoid the draft, or who has not enrolled himself, or who has been a Southern sympathizer, or who has, after having exercised the elective franchise of this or any other State, under the claim of alienage obtained exemption from military service.

The fourth section provides for the registration of voters throughout the State.

The Lower House of the Legislature has unanimously authorized the Governor to appoint an agent to procure reimbursements from the United States for money expended by the State in repelling invasion.

The Army.

DISMISSAL OF COLONEL LATHAM.

Colonel George R. Latham, Sixth West Virginia cavalry, arraigned before a court martial at Cumberland, Md., and tried upon several charges, the principal of which was disobedience of orders in not putting the post of New Creek, West Virginia, in a state of defence, in consequence of which neglect he was surprised and obliged to surrender to the enemy in November, 1864, has been dismissed the service of the United States.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Specie Bases of the Republic—The Operations of the Union Armies—The Peace Movements—The Rebel Armies—Important Proceedings of Congress—Latest from Europe, &c., &c.

The mail steamship North Star, Captain Slocum, will leave this port at noon to-morrow for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific—will be published at nine o'clock in the morning.

It will contain the interesting description of the splendid resources of Nevada, Colorado, Idaho and Montana, accompanied by a Map of the great Parks; the latest reports of movements of the Union land and naval forces in all parts of the country; the latest reports in regard to the Peace Movements; a complete Roster of the Rebel Armies, as they exist at this time; Summary of the Proceedings of Congress, with the Vote on the passage of the Constitutional Amendment Abolishing Slavery; Late News from Europe, and reports of all interesting events of the past ten days.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries and information given. J. CLUTE, Broker's Office, 176 Broadway, N. Y.

No Lady's Toilet Complete Unless there be the Fragrant SOZODONT. Unto the breath sweet odors it imparts; the gums a ruby redness soon assume; the teeth quick rival alabaster tint, and seem as pearls set in a coral vase. Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage. That which, in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and almost immediate relief.

A.— . . . . A.—
TO CONSUMPTIVES.
QUERU'S
COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
APPROVED BY THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE,
for Coughs, Colds, Bronchial and Tubercular Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility. The most mild, bland and nutritious form in which Cod Liver Oil can be used, and with more benefit secured to the patient by a single teaspoonful of this jelly than by double the quantity of the clear or unjellied oil. For sale by
E. H. TRUEX,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, 15 BEEKMAN STREET, New York.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near Fourth street. Pipes cut to order.

At $3 a Year or 30 cents a Number.—Take the Illustrated Phrenological Journal. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

A.— . . . .
"A word before is worth two after," we are told; and it is no less true that one dose of a preventive is worth many taken for the purpose of effecting a cure. By invigorating the digestion and regulating the secretions and the circulation with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS you enable the system to repel the approaches of disease, and have the same advantage over all atmospheric influences injurious to the health that a man clad in mail of proof would have in actual combat.

Buy Miller's Hair Dye—Warranted Better and cheaper than any other. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 56 Dey street.

A.—"Bridget Acushla!" Replied the Said Patrick, "divil a one o' me knows, but if ye want the swatest parfume goin', barrin yer own breath, arrah buy PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS."

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye. Factory 81 Barclay street.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment.—An Infallible cure for burns, scalds, sprains, rheumatism, gun shot wounds, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it.

Balls and Parties.—Ladies' White Satin, Kid and Linen Slippers and Gaiters, with beautiful rosettes, at MILLER & CO.'S, 387 Canal street.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by DR. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.

Cherokee Medicines for the Unfortunate, 32 page pamphlet, with full particulars, free. Address DR. W. R. MERWIN & Co., 63 Liberty street, New York.

Highest Premium Lockstitch Sewing Machines—WHEELER & WILSON, 625 Broadway. See Wheeler and Wilson's buttonhole machine.

Hill's Hair Dye—50 Cents, Black or Brown. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay street. Sold by all druggists.

Immense Prices Paid for Old Books.—100,000 Books. Stereoscopic Pictures on hand. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 113 Nassau, between Beekman and Ann sts.

In Proof that "Epileptic Fits" Can be cured, read an article in THIS DAY'S issue (Thursday, Feb. 2) of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S paper, the INDEPENDENT, and be convinced.

Lost—On or about the 29th day of January, a Certificate of Stock for 1,000 shares of the New York and Pennsylvania Petroleum Company, dated 29th September, 1864, No. 14, made to A. O. Getty, and endorsed by him. Any person returning the above scrip at the office of the company, No. 104 Wall street will be liberally rewarded. The transfer of the above scrip has been stoped at the office of the company, and all persons are forbid negotiating the same.

New York, January 18, 1865.
WM. H. GREGG, M. D.:—
DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many others of the good qualities of CONSTITUTION WATER. I believe, sir, that it is the great panacea for disease of the kidneys. I have been afflicted with inflammation of the kidneys and irritation of the bladder for nine years, contracted when travelling South and West—change of climate and water. Have treated with the best physicians, but could get no relief. I was induced by a friend of mine to try Constitution Water. I have now nearly used two bottles, and must say that I believe the disease is entirely cured. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from like difficulty. Very truly yours, R. W. FLINT, No. 1 St. Mark's place.
Depot 46 Cliff street.

Old Eyes Made New.
A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address
E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1,130 Broadway, New York.

To Medical Men.
The BRANDRETH PILLS are warranted to cure Small-pox, and prevent all scars or pitting. The last thirty years have fully proved these qualities. Evidence printed, and of respectable parties living in New York, is offered and may be had at the principal office, and at No. 4 Union square. As an aperient and purgative, and as a cure for Costiveness and Diarrhoea, they have no equal.
Principal office Brandreth House. B. BRANDRETH.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN girls want situations to do general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 17 Stanton st., near the Bowery.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION IN A RESpectable family as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at 489 Greenwich st.

AN OPERATOR, A YOUNG MARRIED LADY, WITH a Singer machine, wants a situation in a furnishing or other store, where she could be employed in machine sewing and serving customers. Address or call on Mrs. Hopper, 122 8th st., Williamsburg.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman, as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; understands her business; is a good baker. Good reference. Can be seen for two days at 63 20th st., corner of 6th av., first floor, over the grocery store.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WISHES a situation as waitress in a small American family; can furnish good reference. Apply at 77 West Houston st., second floor.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN, WHO HAS just lost her baby, would like a child to wet nurse at her own residence. Apply to Mrs. C. Ross, 287 West 27th st.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; is also an excellent bread and biscuit baker. Can be seen at 403 6th av., between ...

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TWO RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRLS WISH PLACES as chambermaids or nurses; would not mind going out of the city. Inquire at 60 av. A, in the cigar store.

THREE YOUNG WOMEN WISH SITUATIONS—ONE as waitress, one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, the other to do chamberwork, assist in the washing and take care of children. Call for two days at 166 5th av., between 21st and 22d sts., from 10 to 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO SISTERS, LATELY arrived from England, one as nurse, and the other as chambermaid. Call at 60 Pacific st., near Hicks, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, a situation to do general housework in a small private family. Good city reference. Call at 430 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and agreeable. Has good city reference. Can be seen at 206 East 17th st., room 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and to do chamberwork in a respectable family, in city or country; best city reference. Call for two days at 387 2d av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS, WORK by the day or month; can cut and fit and sew on a machine. The best of city reference. Call at 170 East 29th st.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A BOY WANTED—16 YEARS OLD, TO TEND A REtail store; must come well recommended, and reside with his parents in the city. Apply at 16 Chambers st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE ORDERS AND SELL Smith's celebrated show cards for city and country; $10 a day made. Apply at or address 87 Park row, N. Y.

A MAN WANTED—20 MILES FROM THE CITY. ONE who can loan his employer $300 on good property, may hear of a permanent situation at $20 per week and board, by calling on J. Porter, 335 Broadway, room 39.

BOY WANTED—TO OPEN OYSTERS. APPLY AFTER 11 A. M., at George's saloon, 91 Greene st.

BOY WANTED—SIXTEEN YEARS. ADDRESS, IN handwriting, box 2,202 New York Post office.

CANVASSERS.—PERSONS OF TACT AND GOOD ADdress required to take orders for engravings of the high art class. Apply to Mr. Dexter, 564 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

COACHMAN WANTED.—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business and can bring undoubted recommendations may apply immediately at 76 West 4th st., before 10 A. M.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO KNOWS THE business well, and can come well recommended. Address Apothecary, box 150 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A MIDDLE AGED MAN, understanding the city retail trade, may apply to H. P. ...

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THE TRADES.

CARPENTERS WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES Mail Railroad, Chattanooga. Wages $2 50 to $2 75 per day, and rations. Inquire of G. J. Speer, Eighty-second street and Third avenue, New York; H. M. Riker, Hudson City, N. J., and at Capt. Folger's Hotel, Passaic, N. J.

CUSTOM CLOTHING CUTTER WANTED—ONE WHO thoroughly understands his business and can bring first class testimonials as to capacity and experience. Address Clothing, station D.

COFFEE ROASTER WANTED.—A COMPETENT MAN can find constant employment and good wages at 154 Reade street. References required.

JOB PRINTERS WANTED—ONE TO TAKE CHARGE of card and other small work, and a general job compositor; also a smart boy wanted to learn the trade. Apply to John W. Oliver, 35 Ann st.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAvers and crayon artists can find steady and profitable employment by applying to J. Bien, 24 Vesey st.

TO PETROLEUM OIL REFINERS.—A SITUATION wanted by a practical refiner; is capable of superintending the building of a refinery from the foundation; the best of references given. Address for two weeks, J. D., box 4 Post office, Hunters' Point, L. I.

TO TINMEN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ORNAmental japanner on toilet sets, or any other class of japanning; would prefer to go West. Address J. A. P., station E, 5th av., New York.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

FOR SALE—NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS, BULL TERrier Dogs, bull and mastiff Dogs, good Watch Dogs, small Black and Tan, Scotch and Skye Terriers. Apply at 11 Roosevelt street. JOHN GRAY.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS THIRTY-four different breeds of choice Dogs. Infallible Mange Cure, &c. Medicines for all diseases. Dogs trained boarded, &c.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—A MATCH FOR $200 AT birds takes place to-day, February 2, at Oscar ...'s Mosquito Tavern, New Jersey, between ... of Philadelphia and Oscar Sanford of New Jersey, at one o'clock. Cars to the Shooting ground leave Hoboken at ten o'clock.

WANTED—A PAIR OF NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS, male and female, about ten months old; brown color preferred. Address, stating price, box 2,305 Post office, N. Y.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A CLOSE PANEL, BLUE LINED COACH, WITH shifting panels, nearly new; would sell or exchange for an old one. Apply till sold at GEORGE KNOTT'S, 86 and 88 Wooster street.

A HORSE FOR SALE—SOUND AND KIND, 15 hands high, tough, pony built, suitable for any light work; price $125, no less; is worth more money. To be seen at 94 to 102 East Thirty-first street.

A MAGNIFICENT COUPE OR COACH HORSE FOR sale—Black, long tail, over 16 hands; stylish; gentle in single or double harness. Inquire at Briggs' stable, Twenty-...

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

ANY PERSON WHO MAY HAVE RESIDED AT VICtoria, province of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and is acquainted with some of the leading houses of that city, will confer a great favor by sending his address to box 1,... New York Post office.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW BORN INFANT TO BE ADOPTED out to a good home. Call at 741 Greenwich street.

DIAMOND, BROOKLYN.—WHY DO YOU NOT WRITE? I am very anxious, you bet. RUBY.

INFORMATION WANTED.—RIGBY PARBURY, OTHERwise called Francis Howard, is requested to communicate with his friends in England, who wish to see or hear from him, in consequence of the death of his mother.

IF ELLEN O'SHANNESSY, WHO CAME TO THIS country from county Cork, Ireland, about two months ago, and was on Staten Island a month ago, will write to Mary O'Shannessy, care of A. N. Waterman, 65 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., she will hear from her mother.

INCOGNITA.—YES.

TO S. M. STEVENSON.—AN ANONYMOUS LETTER has been received by the advertiser, supposed to be an answer to his advertisement in the Herald, on Sunday. The writer refers to a former letter, in which he gave his address, which was never received. If he be indeed the person referred to let him again write and give his address, so that he may be corresponded with. The advertiser does not know S. M. S., but is a very warm friend of his brother, and can tell him all about his family. Address box 5,064 Post office, New York.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIPS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

THE FIREMEN.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
STOCKS AND BONDS FOR INVESTMENTS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds this day (Thursday), February 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, 52 William street. The list will embrace a variety of first class securities, including Park, Knickerbocker, Gallatin, People's, Brevoort, Republic and Metropolitan Fire Insurance Stocks. Also Dry Dock and Battery Railroad, Hermetical Barrel Company, Citizens' Gaslight, United States Telegraph and Long Island Gaslight Company's Stocks; Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad, Kings County and New York Soldiers' Bounty Bonds, &c., &c.
REGULAR STOCK SALES
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Auctioneers and Brokers.

A. Z. BURNHAM, AUCTIONEER.
$15,000 worth of
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES,
CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER WARE,
AND MANY RARE AND COSTLY
WORKS OF ART AND ARTICLES OF VIRTU.
On this day (Thursday), at the elegant residence, 44 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing: Drawing Room Furniture, covered with brocatel; Etageres, Bookcase, Encoignures, Cabinets, Lace Curtains, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Carpets, Clocks, Paintings by eminent artists, Bronze Statuary, Vases, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover, Music Stand; cost $700; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, en suite; Blankets, Sheets, Extension Table, Buffet, Sofas, Chairs, China, Glass and Silver Ware. Basement and Kitchen Furniture.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
200 OF THE CHOICEST CLOAKS,
ASSIGNED BY GEORGE CAREY,
WERE RESERVED
FROM THE AUCTION SALE.
And will be offered
AT RETAIL
for one week,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
at 475 Broadway.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR
HOUSEKEEPERS AND THE TRADE.
The property of a private family will be sold at public auction this day (Thursday), February 2, at 11 o'clock precisely, at 119 Clinton place, Eighth street, a few doors from Sixth avenue, consisting of handsome Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; three elegant Parlor Suits, covered in rich French satin, brocatel and green figured reps; rosewood Etageres, with French plate back and doors.
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7½ OCTAVE PIANOFORTE,
STOOL AND COVER; COST $650.
Elegant rosewood and black walnut marble top Tables, Turkish Easy Chairs and Lounges, Reception Chairs, Bronze Clocks, rich Lace Curtains, Oil Paintings, rosewood and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Rockers, Lounges, Sofas, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Blankets, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c.
Sale positive, rain or shine. E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AND RARE AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART.
ELEGANT MATTRESSES, BEDS AND BEDDING,
SILVER, CHINA, CUT GLASS,
Nine hundred yards CARPETS, &c., &c.
This day (Thursday), at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence No. 152 West Twenty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, comprising the entire elegant Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Library Furniture; magnificent Pianoforte, Paintings, &c., with everything adapted to a fashionable and costly furnished residence, cost the present owner over $14,000. All will be sold without reserve. No postponement. Full descriptive catalogues at the house.
HENRY R. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. L. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.—ELEGANT HOUSEhold Furniture, this day, at 11 o'clock, at the residence 17 Stuyvesant place, Ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, being the contents of a boarding house, consisting of one magnificent Pianoforte, rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Bedding, Centre Tables, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Cutlery, Crockery, and every necessary for housekeeping. Sale positive.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, auctioneer.—On Friday, Feb. 3, 1865, at 11 A. M., at 120 Nassau street, second story, Book Accounts, Notes, &c., to the estate of Nelson Jarvis, deceased. By order of Walter E. Martin, Administrator.

E. N. CARVALHO, AUCTIONEER.
By J. W. CARLE, 61 Liberty street, up stairs. Trade sale.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
This day, at 11 o'clock. Catalogues at the sale.

HENRY D. MINER, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. Executor's sale of genteel Household Furniture, most of which was made to order by the best city manufacturers. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on Thursday, February 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, 56 Bleecker street (east of Broadway), by order of executor, a general assortment of Household Furniture, comprising Velvet, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets; French plate Pier Mirrors, Lace and Brocatel Curtains, rosewood Parlor Suits, in brocatel and green plush; fine Engravings, richly carved rosewood and blackwalnut Bedroom Furniture, en suite; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Armoire-a-Glace, enamel marble top Suite, best curled Hair Mattresses, Straw and Husk do., Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Toilet Crockery, &c.; rosewood and blackwalnut Extension Tables, blackwalnut Dining Chairs, fine cut Glass, Crockery, &c.; Oilcloths, Stair Carpets and Rods. Also an elegant rosewood seven octave Piano, round corners, carved legs, of superior tone and finish; made by Grovesteen & Co., of this city.

HENRY B. HERTZ, JR., AUCTIONEER.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
REAL FRENCH BRONZES, &C.,
On Thursday, Feb. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 193 Broadway.
Catalogues early on morning of sale.
Also, at 12 o'clock precisely,
MORTGAGE SALE.
About 200 ounces solid Silver,
2 fine Gold Watches,
One 18 carat Chain.
By order of Fred'k L. Vulte, attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, AT 10 A. M., at the central salerooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl street, Brooklyn, mahogany, walnut and oak, marble top Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Mattresses, Pianos, Fancy Goods, Sewing Machines, Carpets, Stoves, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL ON Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of new and second hand Furniture contained in store No. 440 Eighth avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, belonging to John Danner, who is retiring from the business, consisting of Parlor Suits, Sofas, Chairs, Bureaus, Carpets, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Extension Dining Tables, Bookcases, &c., &c.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—G. LEWIS, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 181 Bowery, up stairs, by order of W. Simpson & Co., a large quantity of Gowns, Shawls, Remnants, Quilts, Blankets, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

S. HERMAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL, FRIDAY, February 3, at eleven o'clock, at 13 Bowery, the entire Stock of Imported and Domestic Liquors—viz: about 60 bbls. Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, very old; Brandies, Gin, Port, Sherry and Claret Wines, Cordials, and a large lot of other Liquors, Champagnes, Cigars, &c., being a stock of about $10,000, and well worthy the attention of dealers and others.

S. HERMAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SELL, THIS day, February 2, at 10½ o'clock, at 620 Water street, corner of Gouverneur street, the entire Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery and Liquor Store—viz: a general assortment of Family Groceries and Liquors, Fixtures, Counters, Wagon and Harness, and a lot of Household Furniture; also the Lease of the premises for three years. By order of C. Klonck, Esq.

S. HERMAN & CO. AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL THIS day (Thursday), Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock, at 648 Broadway, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire Stock and Fixtures of a Liquor store, viz—A large lot Wines and Liquors, Counters, Shelving, Bar Fixtures, &c.
H. DREHER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALE—CHAMPAGNE WINES.—RICHARD WATERS, auctioneer, will sell to-morrow (Friday), at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, twenty baskets and ten cases of Champagne (pints and quarts), one cask Jamaica Rum, &c. JAMES LYNCH, late Sheriff.
John Lynch, Deputy.

WM. WITTER'S, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at 526½ Broome street, the Household Furniture, consisting of mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs and fine Mantel Mirror, Brussels Carpets, and all goods for housekeeping.

DRY GOODS.

HATS AND FURS.—CLOSING OUT SALE OF WINTER STOCK.
Gents', Youths', Boys', Ladies', Misses' and Children's
HATS AND CAPS;
All the latest styles.—Also—
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S FURS
in every variety, selling off at great bargains.
J. R. TERRY, 409 Broadway.

WET MUSLINS AND PRINTS.—WE WILL CONtinue to sell for a few days our large stock of Domestic Goods, slightly soiled, bought at the late auction sales, without any advance in prices. Fine White Muslins, 31c., former price 50c.; extra fine, 37½c. and 40c., former price 60c.; wet Canton Flannel, 45c., regular price, 75c. N. B.—Don't buy a yard of muslin or prints until you have examined our stock.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
272 Bleecker street, corner of Commerce.

CLOTHING.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WILL REceive the highest price for Cast Off Clothing, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. HART, 56 Carmine street, near Bedford.

AT THE OLD STAND, 137 SIXTH AVENUE—BY THE original E. MINTZ.—Ladies and gentlemen, I will pay the highest price for Cast Off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c., by favoring me with a call or a note by post. Orders punctually attended to. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction.

AT 194 SEVENTH AVENUE, LADIES AND GENTS will be astonished to see the prices paid by the original honest dealer, B. MINTZ, for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. From $10 to $60 for silk Dresses, $5 to $35 for Coats, $3 to $9 for Pants. Please call or send a note to the well known B. MINTZ, 194 Seventh avenue, third house above Twenty-third street, formerly of Sixth avenue. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Mintz.

AT 190 SEVENTH AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-THIRD street.—HARRIS CASHBERG, the original agent for the West, received a large order for ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off Clothing. I guarantee to pay 100 per cent higher than any dealer. Please try by calling on or addressing H. CASHBERG, 190 Seventh avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Cashberg.

CHEAP CLOTHING—CLOSING OFF WINTER STOCK. Overcoats from $5 to $30; fine black Frock Coats from $5 to $30; Business Coats from $5 to $20; Pants at $2, and Vests cheap. GEO. LEVIE, 427 Broome street.

THE HIGHEST PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR LADIES' and gentlemen's Cast Off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing H. ROSENTHAL, 353 Bowery. Ladies attended by Mrs. Rosenthal.

$50,000.—CAST OFF CLOTHING WANTED. Highest price paid. Call on or address B. STRAUSS, 359 Seventh avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. Ladies attended by Mrs. Strauss.

COAL, WOOD, &C.

$11 PER TON.—WYOMING VALLEY COAL.—ORDERS received at 69 and 322 Eighth avenue, foot of Fourteenth street, North river, and at the office of the WYOMING VALLEY COAL COMPANY, Trinity Building.

$11 PER TON.—FIRST QUALITY STOVE, EGG AND Furnace Coal, screened and delivered from under cover; 2,000 pounds or forfeit bill. Apply at 343 Bowery and 146 Waverley place. A. TREADWELL, Agent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT Queenstown (Cork Harbor).—The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman Line), carrying the United States mails, intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron Steamships as follows:—
GLASGOW..........Saturday, February 4
CITY OF CORK..........Saturday, February 11
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, February 18
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44, North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin..........$80 Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London..........85 Steerage to London..........34
First Cabin to Paris..........95 Steerage to Paris..........40
First Cabin to Hamburg..........90 Steerage to Hamburg..........37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF CORK WILL COMMENCE TO discharge, under general order, at pier 44 North river, on Friday morning at 7 o'clock. Goods not removed within 24 hours will be stored at consignees' risk and expense.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
CUNARD STEAMSHIPS.
CUBA, from New York..........February 8.
AFRICA, from Boston, via Halifax..........February 15.
PASSAGE MONEY FROM NEW YORK.
Cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$80 00
PASSAGE MONEY FROM BOSTON.
Cabin..........$112 50 | Second cabin..........$65 00
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From pier 47, North river.
VIRGINIA..........Saturday, February 4.
Cabin, $125; steerage, $45, payable in currency.
For passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Galway and Londonderry—UNITED KINGDOM, Captain Campbell, Wednesday, February 8. Cabins, $120 and $100; intermediate, $60; steerage, $45. Payable in United States currency. For passage to and from the old country apply to
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP AMERICA, Captain H. Wessels commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from the Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, on
SATURDAY, February 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—
For the first cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
Will be followed by the NEW YORK March 11.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.—THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S new line of first class side-wheel steamships between NEW YORK and HAVRE.
FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE..........Wednesday, March 1, 1865.
WASHINGTON..........Wednesday, March 29, 1865.
First cabin (including table wine)..........$135
Second cabin (including table wine)..........70 or 80
Payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines (Grand Hotel); at Havre, WILLIAM ISELIN & CO.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S steamship BORUSSIA, Trautman, commander, taking passengers to Hamburg, Havre, Southampton and London, February 4. First cabin, $105; second cabin, $67 50; steerage, $37 50, payable in gold or equivalent. For freight apply to KUNHARDT & CO., 40 Exchange place. Passage office, C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, 161 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
Great reduction in steerage rates.
The following first class sidewheel steamships will be despatched at noon precisely from pier No. 3 North river:—
NORTH STAR, Slocum..........February 3
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
COSTA RICA, Tinklepaugh..........February 13
(Connecting at Panama with Golden Age.)
OCEAN QUEEN, Weir..........February 23
(Connecting at Panama with Constitution.)
For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAgua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will despatch, on the 20th of every month, from pier No. 29 North river, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock, master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, 177 West street, corner of Warren street.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMship LIBERTY, Wilson, commander, will leave pier 45 North river, for the above port, on Saturday, February 4, at 3 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., 33 South street.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDEwheel steamship COLUMBIA, Captain Barton, will leave Pier No. 4 North river, on Wednesday, February 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED STATES mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Captain J. B. Hildreth, will leave pier No. 9 North river on Saturday, February 4, at 3 P. M. Passage $75. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—TO SAIL SATURDAY, FEBruary 4, at three o'clock P. M.—The United States sidewheel steamship EVENING STAR, Bell, commander, will sail as above from pier 46 North river. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 10 Barclay street.

THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMSHIP MONTEZUMA WILL be regularly despatched for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 22d of each month, at 2 P. M.
For passage, payable in gold:—
First Cabin..........$60
Second Cabin..........40
Apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.—REGULAR LINE.—THE A1 clipper bark VELMA, Nickerson, master, is now receiving freight for Hilton Head and Beaufort, S. C., at pier 15 North river, and, having made large engagements, will be loaded and sent to sea with the greatest despatch. For freight or passage apply at 371 Washington street, or at 56 Greenwich street. BIXBY & CO.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM THE OLD COUNTRY, OR Drafts, available in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Persons wishing to send for their friends, or remit money, can do so at the lowest possible rates by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., 86 South street, New York.

THE BRITISH SHIP PATRICK HENRY, AT PIER 17 East river, will positively be despatched for Melbourne February 10. Her accommodations for first and second class passengers are unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to R. W. CAMERON, 83 Beaver street.

FOR MATAMOROS.—THE SUPERIOR BRITISH CLIPper brig MARY M. WILLIAMS, Kennedy, master, having fine accommodations, will take a few passengers. Sails on Saturday, 4th inst. For passage apply to ARCHD. M. PENTZ, 165 South street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains for Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave Twenty-sixth street depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1865.

SHERMAN.

Extensive Conflagrations in Savannah.

An Attempt to Destroy the City by Fire and Explosion.

PARTIAL SUCCESS OF THE INCENDIARY.

More of Sherman's Army Landed at Beaufort, S. C.

Proceedings of Northern Aid Committees.

The Gunboat Dai Ching Destroyed by the Rebels,

&c., &c., &c.

The United States steam transport Steam Mode, Jarvis, from Hilton Head Jan. 30, reached this port yesterday.

Parson Lewis P. Thomas will accept no thanks for his services in the capture of Jefferson Davis. He has gone back to Hilton Head, for forwarding dispatches to the New York.

Incendiary Conflagrations at Savannah.

On the evening of the 20th a disastrous fire occurred in Savannah, destroying considerable property, to the loss of life, and on the morning of the 24th another conflagration, commencing opposite to the Pulaski House, burning up more than down to prevent the spread thereof. The fire was thought to be the work of incendiaries.

Lieut. T. J. Spencer, Depot Quartermaster, reports that the burned portion of the fire occurred on Broughton and Bay streets.

The cost of the Pulaski House caught fire, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

One magazine exploded, but with what damage was not known at the time of the departure.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of emissaries of the rebel government.

Three fires were known to have been lost in the conflagration on the night of the 24th, one of which was in an overcoat, which time close with several explosions of shells, and the fire was thought to be the work of Sherman, in the clandestine manner, presumed—He was, in reality, a rebel, and he was, in reality, a rebel, but he was a traitor, and he was quartered willingly; but he was a traitor, and he was quartered willingly.

Aid for Savannah.

HEADQUARTERS, COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT,
SAVANNAH, GA., JAN. 30, 1865.

MAJ. GEN. SHERMAN:

The distribution of the provisions brought by the Ben Deer Cycle is still being continued. The Daniel Webster will be ready for unloading in a few days, and will bring the cheese. Things look brighter, I repeat here, in the matter of supplies, and I think we will be well supplied very damp and silly.

ACTING AND ORDERS' SUPPLY OF THE SAVANNAH.

On day a meeting of the citizens was held at the Big Shoes, presumed to well at the Mayor. The object of this meeting was to give expression to the feelings of the people in the matter of provisions for the poor, which the proceedings accumulated as twelve pickled. A head was addressed outside the building, which thousands assembled are during the progress of the meeting. The cow passes from the Mayor, Mr. Arnold, addressed the crowd with Captain Wells, of General Geary's staff, and Brigadier General Cobb, of General Sherman's staff, who expressed in the statistics of the provisions. There was a very large attendance, and the meeting was with great enthusiasm and perfect quiet. There were but three or four of the rebel officers present, and they in from pure curiosity. It was truly a citizens' meeting, and expressed the sentiments of the people of the city.

Alderman Bonneau called the meeting to order, and Mr. Arnold was unanimously chosen.

The action of the meeting was as follows:

MAYOR ARNOLD ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens—For the second time since the rejoice of Savannah, I address you in the capacity of Mayor. I am happy to be able to do so, which will be even more, but together as day is one which will be even more, for there have been by events which make speaks by hearing the people of Savannah, which make speaks by hearing the people of Savannah, which make speaks by hearing the people of Savannah,